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TITLE: **STACKABLE WALL PANEL ASSEMBLY AND CONNECTOR THEREFOR**

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STACKABLE WALL PANEL ASSEMBLY AND CONNECTOR THEREFOR

This application is a divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 10/068,801, filed February 5, 2002, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/267,867, filed February 9, 2001, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates generally to a wall panel system, and in particular, to a stackable wall panel system.

Panel systems are commonly used to divide large, open office space into separate work spaces. For example, Herman Miller, Inc., the assignee of the present application, manufacturers and sells three such work space management systems: the ACTION OFFICE® system, the ETHOSPACE® system and the Q™ System. Typically, workspace management systems are comprised of a series of wall panels arranged in various configurations. For example, wall panels can be connected in series in an end-to-end configuration, or they can be arranged around and connected to a corner post in a two-way, three-way or four-way configuration. Often, it is desirable to provide wall panels of differing heights so as to allow the user of the workspace to have flexibility in configuring the workspace. For example, shorter wall panels can be used to ease and promote communication with a user of the workspace, e.g., at a reception area. Conversely, taller wall panels can be used to provide greater privacy for the user.

In other systems, upper wall panels can be arranged above lower wall panels so as to allow the user to reconfigure the workspace. In this way, the height

of a wall panel defining in part the workspace can be altered with stackable upper wall panels, rather than removing entirely a lower wall panel and replacing it with a taller or shorter wall panel. Often, however, the addition or removal of stackable upper wall panels can involve complex, multiple parts and require excessive amounts of time and manpower to effect the necessary or desired change.

Moreover, it can be important to provide for the routing of various communication and power lines and other utilities in the office work space environment. Typically, such lines are run internally within the panel system so as to improve the aesthetics of the system and to avoid tampering or inadvertent dislodgment by the workspace user. At the same time, it is desirable to provide access to such lines so as to facilitate repairs to and/or routing of the lines.

SUMMARY

Briefly stated, one aspect of the invention is directed to an improved wall panel. The wall panel includes a rectangular frame, a pair of sheetlike wall members and two thin decorative sheets. The rectangular frame includes two spaced apart, and generally parallel vertical side frame members and spaced apart and generally parallel horizontal lower and upper frame members. The frame members are connected at opposite ends thereof to form the rectangular frame. The sheetlike wall members, preferably made of fiberboard, have an inner surface attached to the side of each frame member. The thin decorative sheets, preferably cloth, cover the outer surface of the wall members on each side of the panel.

In one embodiment, each of the frame members includes a core member and a pair of sidewall members attached to opposite sides of the core member. The sidewall members preferably include a substantially flat leg portion having an inner surface attached to the core member and an outer surface attached to the wall member. The sidewall member includes an edge portion extending laterally outward from the leg portion. Preferably, the edge portion is configured as a C-shaped channel facing inwardly away from the wall panel surface. When the frame members are assembled into a rectangular frame, the edge portions extend around the periphery of the wall panel. The sidewalls, including the edge portions,

form a shallow recess on opposite sides of the panel. Each recess has a bottom surface defined by the outer surface of the leg portions. The wall members are received in the recesses on opposite sides of the panel.

In another embodiment of the wall panel, a pair of inner sheetlike wall members are attached to the rectangular frame to form a core assembly. In this embodiment, the frame members are preferably of a one-piece wooden construction. A pair of outer wall members are then attached to the inner wall members of the core assembly. The outer wall members extend outwardly from the periphery of the inner wall members to form a channel between them.

In one aspect of the invention, the core assembly includes at least one locator opening therethrough. The outer wall members each include at least one locator member that is received in the at least one locator opening as the wall members are mounted to the core assembly. The locator members and openings are arranged on the wall members and core assembly, respectively, so that the wall members are centered on the core assembly from side to side. The locator members and openings can also be arranged so as to ensure that the top of the wall member is positioned a predetermined distance from the top of the core assembly, or channel thereon, so as to provide a uniform and continuous line or appearance along the top of a plurality of wall panels arranged in a system of wall panels.

In another aspect of the invention, a thin barrier sheet, or scrim, is disposed between the decorative sheet and the outer surface of the wall member as a fire blocking member. The barrier sheet preferably includes a thin aluminum foil layer laminated to a fiberglass layer.

The wall panel also includes an inner filler member disposed between the wall members. The filler member extends between the upper and lower horizontal frame members. Preferably, the inner surface of the wall members are attached to the filler member.

In one embodiment of the invention, the sidewall members on the upper horizontal frame member extend upwardly from the upper core member to form a horizontal channel running substantially the length of the wall panel. The bottom of the channel is defined by the upper surface of the upper core member and the

sides of the channel are defined by the upwardly extending sidewall members. A top cap is releasably secured to the upper frame member to cover the channel.

In another embodiment, a channel member is attached to the upper horizontal frame member in the space formed between the outer wall members to further define a horizontal channel. A top cap is secured to the channel member to cover the channel.

In one aspect of the invention, the wall panel also includes at least one vertical channel communicating with the upper horizontal channel and a bottom portion of the wall panel. Preferably, the vertical channel is defined by an inner surface of one of the vertical frame members, a partition member spaced apart from the inner surface of the vertical member and the inner surface of the wall member. Preferably, the partition member extends between the inner surfaces of the opposing wall members and is attached to at least one of the wall members. The partition member also extends substantially between the upper and lower frame members.

In another aspect of the invention, a power distribution system is provided at the base of the wall panel. The power distribution system includes a power distribution server, including a harness and a module receptacle, which is attached to a bottom of the lower frame member. The power distribution system is adapted to be electrically connected with power distribution systems located in adjacent panels. In addition, an outlet box is attached to one or more of the wall members between the upper and lower frame members. At least one of the wall members has an opening provided to allow access to the outlet box. The outlet box is electrically connected to the power distribution system with an electrical conduit disposed in the vertical channel.

In another aspect of the invention, a plastic strip is attached to the decorative sheet at each of its edges. The strip includes a first hook member that is adapted to engage the edge portion of the sidewall member of the frame members in one embodiment of the wall panel. Preferably, the strip also includes a second hook member that is adapted to receive a tool member which can be used to stretch the decorative sheet between opposing frame members while

simultaneously disposing the first hook member on the edge portion of the sidewall.

In an alternative embodiment a strip member is disposed along the periphery of the wall member to protect the edges thereof and is covered with the thin decorative sheet. A plurality of fasteners are used to attach the decorative sheet and strip member to the wall member.

In another aspect of the invention, wall panels placed end-to-end are attached using an upper and lower draw block that engage hanger brackets attached to the ends of the wall panels. A draw rod operably engages the draw blocks which pull the hanger brackets and corresponding panels together.

In yet another aspect of the invention, a corner post is provided for connecting two or more panels at 90°. The corner post includes an elongated tube having a pair of inwardly facing channels formed on each side of the tube. A plate member is secured inside each end of the tube; the upper plate having a threaded hole in the middle of the plate.

In one embodiment, the corner post is provided with a height adjustable cap which includes a post member and a cover member supported by the post member. The post member threadably engages the hole in the upper plate and can be rotated to adjust the height of the cover. In this way, the cover can be raised or lowered to provide a smooth transition between adjacent wall panel top caps.

In another embodiment, a corner post cap is attached to light seal members that are disposed in openings formed in the ends of the top caps. Preferably, the corner post cap and light seal members are attached with a snap-fit engagement.

In another aspect of the invention, an outwardly facing groove is formed in each corner of the tube. A cover has diagonally oriented beaded portions. The cover is attached to the corner post by releasably engaging two of the corner grooves with the beaded portions. The corner post cover is used to cover those sides of the corner post not connected to a wall panel, so as to thereby provide an aesthetically pleasing appearance.

In another aspect of the invention, one or more upper, stackable wall panels are mounted to one or more lower wall panels, or to a corner post, using a

combination of connector members, including various brackets, spanner members, draw blocks and draw rods. In one embodiment, a corner post extension is provided to facilitate the attachment of the upper, stackable panel to a corner post and lower wall panel.

In yet another aspect of the invention, a stackable wall panel assembly comprises a lower wall panel comprising a top, a bottom, vertically extending opposite ends, and opposite sides, and an upper wall panel comprising a top, a bottom, vertically extending opposite ends, and opposite sides. A vertically extending stanchion comprises a lower end supported on the top of the lower wall panel and an upper end supporting a bottom of the upper wall panel. In a preferred embodiment, a horizontally extending rail is connected to the upper end of the stanchion. The upper wall panel overlies the lower wall panel, and is spaced apart from the top of the lower wall panel to form an open space between the upper and lower wall panels. In one preferred embodiment, a post extends upwardly from the rail and is disposed in an opening formed in the bottom of the upper wall panel. In one preferred embodiment, a draw member connects the upper wall panel and the stanchion. In a preferred embodiment, one or more covers cover the space formed between the upper and lower wall panels. In one preferred embodiment, an electrical harness is connected to the rail in the open space. A method is also provided for assembling a stackable wall panel assembly.

In one embodiment, an upper and lower connector post are connected to the upper and lower wall panels. Preferably, a spacer post is disposed between the upper and lower connector posts as a draw rod connects the upper and lower connector posts so as to thereby clamp the spacer post therebetween.

In another aspect, a second stanchion is supported on the top of the upper wall panel and a second upper wall panel is supported by the second stanchion. In one preferred embodiment, the second stanchion includes a post that is received in an opening formed in the bottom of the second upper wall panel. In one preferred embodiment, a draw member preferably connects the second upper wall panel and the second stanchion.

In another aspect, a draw block, insert and draw rod can be used to connect the first upper wall panel to the lower wall panel, and to connect the first and second upper wall panels. In one preferred embodiment, a first draw block is connected to the lower wall panel, the insert is engaged with the first draw block and a second draw block is engaged with the upper wall panel. The draw rod connects the insert and second draw block. In a preferred embodiment, the insert is releasably engaged with the first draw block, and preferably includes a catch portion that engages the draw block.

In yet another aspect, a first and second wall panel each comprise a pair of laterally extending, vertically offset and horizontally staggered alignment members. The first and second wall panels are disposed serially adjacent one another such that the alignment members on the first wall panel matingly interface with the alignment members on the second wall panel. Preferably, the first and second wall panels are upper wall panels disposed respectively on first and second lower wall panels. In a preferred embodiment, a first and second stanchion are disposed on said first and second upper wall panels and each include a pair of alignment members. Preferably, a third and fourth upper wall panel are disposed on the first and second stanchions above the first and second upper wall panels respectively.

In another aspect of the invention, a variety of light seal members are provided for spanning or blocking the gaps formed between adjacent wall panels, or between the corner post and any wall panel attached thereto. In a preferred embodiment, the light seal members are disposed on the connectors, preferably configured as draw blocks, used to interconnect the wall panels and corner post. The light seals comprise a longitudinally extending leg portion. Preferably, one of the light seal and the connector include a protuberance that is snap-fitted with a recess formed on the other of the light seal and connector. In yet another embodiment, a light seal can be disposed on an end cover, which is attached to the end of the wall panel. The end cover light seal preferably comprises a flange flexibly extending between the end cover and the end of the wall panel.

In another aspect of the invention, a method is provided for manufacturing the vertical side frame member of one embodiment of the wall panel. In particular, the method includes providing a core member, a pair of sidewall members each having an edge portion, and a hanger bracket. The hanger bracket is attached to the core member. The core member and attached hanger bracket are then positioned in a fixture such that the hanger bracket engages a first surface of the fixture. The sidewall members are positioned in the fixture on both sides of the core member such that the edge portion of each sidewall member engages a second and third surface of the fixture, respectively, positioned predetermined distances from the first surface. The sidewall members are then attached to the core member.

A similar method is provided for making the upper and lower horizontal frame members, wherein the fixture surfaces are positioned to support the edge portion of the sidewall members and the outer surface of the core member.

A method also is provided for manufacturing the various wall panel embodiments. In particular, and with respect to a first embodiment, one of the sheetlike wall members is placed in a fixture. The side frame members and upper and lower horizontal frame members also are positioned in the fixture. The wall member fills the recess formed by the sidewall members on one side of the rectangular frame. Adhesive is applied to one of the sidewall members and wall member before the frame is disposed on the wall member. Adhesive also is applied to both sides of the filler member. One or more partition members is adhesively attached to the inner surface of the wall member so as to form a vertical channel with the inner surface of one of the side core members. The filler member is inserted into the space formed by the frame members and the partition members. The second sheetlike wall member is then disposed in the recess on the opposite side of the frame. The wall members are attached to each frame member with mechanical fasteners. A decorative sheet and barrier sheet are secured over the outer surface of each wall member.

In a second embodiment, the frame members are connected to form a frame. A first pair of inner wall members are attached to the frame, with a filler

member and one or more partition members disposed therein, to form a core assembly. Preferably, the first pair of wall members each have a peripheral edge that is substantially flush with the outer surface of the frame members. When assembled, the frame and first pair of wall members form a core assembly. The second pair of wall members are then attached to the first pair of wall members of the core assembly and have at least one peripheral edge that extends beyond the peripheral edge of the inner wall members so as to form a channel therebetween. The decorative sheet and barrier material are secured over the outer surface of the second, or outer, pair of wall members.

In another aspect, a system is provided for centering the outer wall member on a core assembly. The system includes a machine for centering and providing a plurality of locator holes in the core assembly and a machine for centering and disposing a plurality of corresponding locator members on the outer wall members. The outer wall members are then centered on the core assembly by mating the locator members and holes.

The present invention provides significant advantages over other wall panel systems and methods of manufacture. In particular, the frame member, comprising either a three-piece construction of a pair of sidewall members attached to a core member, or a core member by itself, yields a simple, inexpensive structural part that provides several advantages over roll-formed or extruded metal channels. By using a wood core member, the sidewall members can be easily attached to the core with staples, rather than by welding or other more expensive methods of manufacture. Similarly, the wall members can be stapled directly to the frame members, as well as adhesively secured, so as to improve the strength of the panel. In addition, various accessories, such as the power distribution server, can be easily mounted to the bottom of the panel with wood fasteners, without providing mounting holes in the lower frame member. Moreover, the wood can be easily cut to length for each frame member, or shortened so as to provide access to the vertical channel, without wasting material or making complicated cuts or stampings in the sheet metal.

Also important, the three-piece frame member construction allows the manufacturer to provide precise dimensions between the outermost surface of the hanger bracket and the outermost surface of the sidewall members. This dimension is critical when two panels are installed adjacent to each other. For example, when two panels are connected, the adjacent hanger brackets are pulled together by a wedge block, as explained below. When connected in this manner, the panel-to-panel interface, or joint between the panels, is defined by the distance between the adjacent outer surfaces of opposing edge portions covered with fabric. Thus, by maintaining the distance between the outer surface of the edge portion and the hanger bracket as a constant, the joints at each panel interface are kept constant, *i.e.*, have the same gap between panels. Moreover, when a wall panel has a thicker fabric installed around the edge portions, the distance between the edge portion and hanger bracket can be increased so that the gap between panels, when connected, remains the same, regardless of the fabric thickness.

Alternatively, an outer wall member can be centered on a core assembly. In this way, the dimensions between the outer edge of the wall member and the outermost surface of the hanger bracket can be maintained relatively constant so as to provide a relatively uniform gap between adjacent wall panels.

The vertical channel also provides significant advantages. For example, wires can be easily routed from the top of the panel to the bottom. The channel also provides ideal passage for the electrical conduit running from the outlet box installed inside the panel. In addition, because the channel is inside of the frame and adjacent to the box, rather than on the outside of the frame, the frame member does not have to be pierced in order to rout the wiring to the outlet box. Moreover, wires disposed in the channel are not exposed when the panels are disconnected and cannot therefore be caught or hooked by the panel-to-panel connectors.

The improved corner post also provides significant advantages over similar devices. For example, the corner post cover is height adjustable, so that it can be adjusted to provide a continuous line across the top of a system of panels. Moreover, the grooves provided in the corner post tube provide a simple but

efficient way to attach covers, whether they be flat, or formed at 90°. As such, the orientation of the tube is irrelevant to the placement of connecting panels and/or post covers. Because the tube is symmetrical, the cover and panels can be arranged in any configuration, without having to reorient the tube member.

Yet another significant advantage is the various methods of fabric attachment. In one embodiment, the double-hook strip configuration allows an installer to use a tool to install the fabric. As such, the installer can apply a considerable force to tightly stretch the fabric between opposing frame members to thereby provide a smooth and pleasing appearance. Moreover, the releasable hook allows the user to easily replace the fabric if it becomes damaged or if a color change is desired. The new fabric can be installed quickly and easily without adhesives or difficult to install elastic bands that run around the periphery of the wall panel. Indeed, adjacent panels need not even by disconnected in order to install a new sheet of fabric, thereby avoiding the task of disassembling the panels.

Alternatively, the strip member disposed along the edge of the wall panel protects the edge from impact damage and the like. In addition, the strip member anchors the fasteners used to secure the decorative sheet to the wall member.

Another significant advantage is the ability to install light seals between wall panels and between a wall panel and the corner post. The light seals can be installed quickly without having to disassemble the wall panel assembly. In a preferred embodiment, the various light seals can be releasably secured to a connector or to a top cap, so as to prevent the light seals from becoming dislodged and/or misplaced.

Another significant advantage is the ability to install one or more upper, stackable wall panels on one or more lower wall panels or corner posts. In particular, a system of wall panels can be easily and quickly reconfigured to provide more or less privacy by adding one or more upper wall panels without affecting the connection of the lower wall panel (or panels) to adjacent wall panels or corner posts. The combination of spanner members, support brackets, draw

blocks and draw rods can be installed or removed quickly and easily with minimum effort, while simultaneously providing a robust, rigid structure.

Another significant advantage is realized by the use of a stanchion disposed between an upper and lower wall panel, and/or between one or more stacked upper panels. The stanchion provides a space to be formed between the upper and lower wall panels. Various communication and power cables, electrical harnesses and lines can be routed in this space formed between the upper and lower wall panels. Moreover, outlets and other utility boxes can be easily installed in the space. Covers can be provided to hide the unsightly cables and lines, but can easily be removed or opened to allow easy access to the various utilities.

The upper and lower connector posts and spacer posts provide an easy to assemble corner post allowing cables and the like to be passed from one panel stack to another. The connector posts can be easily assembled with minimal tools and manpower using easy to install draw rods.

The stacked wall panels also can be easily connected to each other, and to other panel stacks or connector post assemblies, using the external draw blocks and draw rods. The insert member can be easily engaged and disengaged with the draw block for connecting the adjacent panel stack.

The alignment members extending from the wall panels also provide a significant advantage. In particular, the staggered and offset alignment members can be matingly interfaced to align serially adjacent wall panels. This can be especially important for upper stackable wall panels, wherein the interface of the alignment members provides additional lateral stability to the wall panel system and prevents the adjacent wall panels from becoming laterally disengaged from each other. Moreover, in the preferred embodiment, wherein the alignment members are formed on various stanchions or connector members, the stanchions and connector members can be removed when not needed, such that the wall panel can be used without the alignment members.

Finally, the wall panel construction lends itself to improved manufacturability and overall quality. Most importantly, as described above, each frame member can be made with extremely tight tolerances so that the gap

between panels is maintained as a constant when the wall panels are assembled as a system. Or, in an alternative embodiment, the wall members can be centered on the core assembly so as to maintain similar uniform gaps. By locating the frame members to outside dimensions in the fixture, the overall panel construction is improved by providing extremely tight tolerances for the height and width of each panel. The improved quality associated with this method of manufacture in turn facilitates and eases installation of the panels while providing an improved overall look for the system.

The present invention, together with further objects and advantages, will be best understood by reference to the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is an exploded perspective view of the wall panel.

FIGURE 2 is an exploded perspective view of the wall panel with a top cap, base cover and power distribution system.

FIGURE 3 is an exploded view of a wall panel end cover.

FIGURE 4 is an exploded view of a corner post configuration.

FIGURE 5 is an exploded view of an alternative embodiment of a corner post configuration.

FIGURE 6 is an enlarged perspective view of a panel-to-panel light seal.

FIGURE 7 is an enlarged exploded view of a corner post cap.

FIGURE 8 is a side view of a wall panel.

FIGURE 9 is an end view of a wall panel with the power distribution server omitted.

FIGURE 10 is a cross-sectional view of the wall panel taken along line 10-10 of Figure 8.

FIGURE 11 is a cross-sectional view of the wall panel taken along line 11-11 of Figure 8.

FIGURE 12 is a bottom view of the wall panel taken along line 12-12 of Figure 8, with the power distribution server omitted.

FIGURE 13 is a perspective view of the power distribution bracket.

FIGURE 14 is a cross-sectional view of the wall panel taken along line 14-14 of Figure 8 with the power distribution server not shown.

FIGURE 15 is a cross-sectional view of the wall panel taken along line 15-15 of Figure 8.

FIGURE 16 is a cross-sectional view of the wall panel taken along line 16-16 of Figure 8.

FIGURE 17 is a cross-sectional view of the wall panel taken along line 17-17 of Figure 8.

FIGURE 18 is a partial perspective view of the top cap.

FIGURE 19 is an exploded perspective view of two wall panels placed end-to-end without the fabric installed.

FIGURE 20 is a side view of two wall panels connected together without the fabric installed.

FIGURE 21 is a side view of the fabric sheet.

FIGURE 22 is a cross-section of the strip attached to the fabric.

FIGURE 23 is a cross-section of an alternative embodiment of the strip attached to the fabric.

FIGURE 24 is a side view of the inside corner of the upper horizontal channel.

FIGURE 25 is a perspective view of the power distribution server.

FIGURE 26A is a top view of a wall panel junction showing a three-way connection of power distribution servers located in the adjacent wall panels.

FIGURE 26B is a top view of a wall panel junction showing a two-way connection of power distribution servers located in the adjacent wall panels.

FIGURE 26C is a top view of a wall panel junction showing a four-way connection of power distribution servers located in the adjacent wall panels.

FIGURE 27 is a top view of the power distribution server.

FIGURE 28 is a perspective view of the upper and lower draw blocks.

FIGURE 29 is a perspective view of an alternative configuration of the upper and lower draw blocks.

FIGURE 30 is a perspective view of an alternative configuration of the upper and lower draw blocks.

FIGURE 31 is a side view of two wall panels connected to a corner post.

FIGURE 32 is a top cross-sectional view of three wall panels connected to a corner post.

FIGURE 33 is a top cross-sectional view of two wall panels connected to a corner post.

FIGURE 34 is a perspective view of a corner post base cover.

FIGURE 35 is a perspective view of a draw rod and draw blocks engaging a corner post.

FIGURE 36 is a perspective view of a draw rod with a partial end cover.

FIGURE 37 is a side view of a draw rod and draw blocks engaging a corner post.

FIGURE 38 is an exploded side view of different height wall panels with a draw rod and draw blocks interposed between the panels.

FIGURE 39 is a partial inner perspective view of a draw rod with a partial end cover.

FIGURE 40 is a partial outer perspective view of a draw rod with a partial end cover.

FIGURE 41 is an exploded perspective view of a hanger bracket mounted on a permanent wall.

FIGURE 42 is a partial cross-sectional view of the hanger bracket mounted on a permanent wall.

FIGURE 43 is a perspective view of a brace member installed on a wall panel.

FIGURE 44 is a side view of a brace member installed on a wall panel.

FIGURE 45 is a perspective view of a brace member.

FIGURE 46 is a perspective view of a fabric installation tool.

FIGURE 47 is a top view of the fabric installation tool engaging a fabric sheet on a wall panel.

FIGURE 47A is a partial enlarged view of an installation tool with an alternative blade configuration.

FIGURE 48 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of the fabric installation tool.

FIGURE 49 is a top view of the fabric installation tool of Figure 44 engaging a fabric sheet on a wall panel.

FIGURE 50 is a perspective view of a vertical side frame member tool fixture.

FIGURE 51 is an end view of the side frame tool fixture with a side frame member installed therein.

FIGURE 52 is a schematic of an automated tool fixture for assembling the side frame member.

FIGURE 53 is a perspective view of an upper and lower frame member tool fixture.

FIGURE 54 is an end view of the upper frame tool fixture with an upper frame member installed therein.

FIGURE 55 is a perspective view of the wall panel assembly fixture.

FIGURE 56 is a side view of a dual staple gun engaging a wall panel installed in the wall panel assembly fixture.

FIGURE 57 is a perspective view of an end cover support bracket.

FIGURE 58 is an end view of a wall panel with a power distribution server attached to the bottom of the wall panel as taken along line 58-58 of Figure 31.

FIGURE 59 is a bottom perspective exploded view of a wall panel and power distribution server.

FIGURE 60 is a side view of a core assembly of an alternative embodiment of the wall panel.

FIGURE 60A is a partial view of the wall panel of Figure 60 with an alternative positioning of the opening for the support leg.

FIGURE 61 is an exploded view of an alternative embodiment of a wall member.

FIGURE 62 is an exploded view of an alternative embodiment of the wall panel assembly.

FIGURE 63 is a vertical, cross-sectional view of the alternative embodiment of the wall panel assembly shown in Figure 62.

FIGURE 64 is a top view of a top channel.

FIGURE 65 is an end view of the top channel.

FIGURE 66 is a side view of the protective strip.

FIGURE 67 is an end view of the protective strip.

FIGURE 68 is an exploded assembly view of a corner post with seal members and a corner post cap.

FIGURE 69 is a top view of a seal member.

FIGURE 70 is a perspective view of the alternative corner post configuration shown in Figure 68 with a cover member being applied thereto.

FIGURE 71 is a perspective view of the corner post configuration shown in Figure 70 with a cover member being applied thereto.

FIGURE 72 is a partial top view of the seal member and cover member.

FIGURE 73 is an exploded assembly view of alternative light seal members being applied to a pair of wall panels placed end to end.

FIGURE 74 is a partial cross-sectional view of a light seal member disposed on an upper draw block.

FIGURE 75 is a side view of a pair of upper wall panels attached to a pair of lower wall panels of equal height positioned in an end to end configuration.

FIGURE 76 is a side view of an upper wall panel attached to a pair of lower wall panels of equal height positioned in an end to end configuration.

FIGURE 77 is a side view of an upper wall panel attached to a short lower wall panel positioned in an end to end configuration with an adjacent tall lower wall panel.

FIGURE 78 is a side view of an upper wall panel attached to a tall lower panel positioned in an end-to-end configuration with an upper wall panel attached to a short lower wall panel.

FIGURE 79 is a side view of an upper wall panel attached to a lower wall panel.

FIGURE 80 is a side view of an upper wall panel attached to a lower wall panel and to a corner post having a corner post extension.

FIGURE 81 is a side view of an upper wall panel attached to a lower wall panel and to a corner post without an extension.

FIGURE 82 is an exploded perspective view of a lower spanner assembly.

FIGURE 83 is a side view of the lower spanner assembly.

FIGURE 84 is a top view of the spanner.

FIGURE 85 is a side view of the corner post extension.

FIGURE 86 is a bottom view of the corner post extension.

FIGURE 87 is a top view of upper wall panel support bracket.

FIGURE 88 is a side view of the upper wall panel support bracket.

FIGURE 89 is an end view of the upper wall panel support bracket.

FIGURE 90 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of a lower draw block.

FIGURE 91 is a top view of the lower draw block shown in Figure 90.

FIGURE 92 is an end view of the lower draw block shown in Figure 90.

FIGURE 93 is an end view of an alternative embodiment of a clip for a cover member.

FIGURE 94 is a cover member assembly.

FIGURE 95 is a front view of the outlet box mounted in the wall panel using an alternative bracket assembly.

FIGURE 96 is an end view of a bracket member used to install the outlet box in the wall panel.

FIGURE 97 is a cross-sectional view of the assembly shown in Figure 95.

FIGURE 98 is a perspective view of a bracket member and a corner post extension.

FIGURE 99 is a side view of a core assembly having a pair of locator holes disposed therethrough.

FIGURE 100 is a side view of a wall member with a pair of locator members disposed thereon.

FIGURE 101 is a plan view of a locator member.

FIGURE 102 is a cross-sectional view of the locator member taken along line 102-102 of Figure 101.

FIGURE 103 is an exploded perspective view of a wall panel assembly.

FIGURE 104 is a plan view of a machine used to make locator openings in a core assembly.

FIGURE 105 is a partial side view of the machine shown in Figure 104.

FIGURE 106 is a partial end view the machine shown in Figure 104.

FIGURE 107 is a plan view of a machine used to attach locator members to a wall member.

FIGURE 108 is a side view of the machine shown in Figure 107.

FIGURE 109 is an end view the machine shown in Figure 107.

FIGURE 110 is a side view of a locator attachment tool.

FIGURE 111 is an end view of the tool shown in Figure 110.

FIGURE 112 is a plan view of the tool shown in Figure 110.

FIGURE 113 is a plan view of a press conveyor machine.

FIGURE 114 is a side view of the machine shown in Figure 113.

FIGURE 115 is an end view the machine shown in Figure 113.

FIGURE 116 is an enlarged plan view of the rack and pinion mechanism used in the machines shown in Figures 104 and 107.

FIGURE 117 is an enlarged end view of the rack and pinion mechanism and encoding device.

FIGURE 118 is an enlarged side view of the rack and pinion mechanism and encoding device.

FIGURE 119 is an exploded perspective view of a corner post extension with a light seal member and corner post cap.

FIGURE 120 is an exploded perspective view of a support bracket and a short lower wall panel positioned in an end to end configuration with a tall lower wall panel.

FIGURE 121 is an exploded side view of an upper wall panel, a tall lower wall panel, a short lower wall panel, a support bracket member, a spanner member and a connector member.

FIGURE 122 is an exploded side view of a pair of upper wall panels, a pair of lower wall panels, a pair of spanner members and a connector member.

FIGURE 123 is an exploded perspective view of a spanner member and a pair of lower wall panels.

FIGURE 124 is an exploded side view of an upper wall member, a pair of lower wall panels, a spanner member and a connector member.

FIGURE 125 is an exploded side view of a lower wall panel, an upper wall panel and connector members including a stand-alone hanger bracket.

FIGURE 126 is an exploded perspective view of an upper wall panel supported by a pair of lower wall panels, a pair of end cover brackets and a light seal member.

FIGURE 127 is a perspective view of the components shown in Figure 126 with an end cover being applied thereto.

FIGURE 128 is an exploded perspective view of a stand-along hanger bracket being applied to a tall lower wall panel attached to a short lower wall panel.

FIGURE 129 is an exploded perspective view of an end cover, light seal member and top cap being applied to an upper wall panel secured to the tall lower wall panel shown in Figure 128.

FIGURE 130 is a partial cross-sectional view of two belts supported by the press conveyor machine bed taken along line 130-130 of Figure 114.

FIGURE 131 is an end view of an alternative embodiment of a lower draw block.

FIGURE 132 is an end view of the lower draw block shown in Figure 131.

FIGURE 133 is an exploded view of an alternative embodiment of the corner post extension.

FIGURE 134 is an end view of an alternative embodiment of a clip for a cover member.

FIGURE 135 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a corner post cap.

FIGURE 136 is a section cross-sectional view of the corner post cap taken along line 136-136 of Figure 135.

FIGURE 137 is a bottom view of the corner post cap shown in Figure 135.

FIGURE 138 is a perspective view of a light seal.

FIGURE 139 is a cross-sectional view of the light seal shown in Figure 138 taken along line 139-139.

FIGURE 140 is a perspective view of a clip for a corner post cover.

FIGURE 141 is a cross-sectional view of the clip shown in Figure 140 taken along line 141-141.

FIGURE 142 is an exploded perspective view of a corner post cap with a plurality of light seals arranged thereabout.

FIGURE 143 is a cross-sectional view of a pair of light seals connected with a corner post cap.

FIGURE 144 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a light seal.

FIGURE 145 is an end view of the light seal shown in Figure 144.

FIGURE 146 is a bottom view of the light seal shown in FIGURE 145.

FIGURE 147 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a light seal.

FIGURE 148 is a cross-sectional view of the light seal shown in Figure 147 taken along line 148-148.

FIGURE 149 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a light seal.

FIGURE 150 is a side view of the light seal shown in Figure 149.

FIGURE 151 is a cross-sectional view of the light seal shown in Figure 149 taken along line 151-151.

FIGURE 152 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a draw block.

FIGURE 153 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a draw block.

FIGURE 154 is an inner end view of an end cover.

FIGURE 155 is a side view of the end cover shown in Figure 154.

FIGURE 156 is a partially exploded perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a wall panel assembly.

FIGURE 157 is a partially exploded perspective view of a corner post and light seals with a corner post cap.

FIGURE 158 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a stackable wall panel system.

FIGURE 159 is a perspective view of a connector member.

FIGURE 160 is a perspective view of a lower wall panel having a pair of stanchions and a rail connected thereto.

FIGURE 161 is an enlarged partial perspective view of a stanchion and rail connected to a lower wall panel.

FIGURE 162 is a side view of the stanchion, rail and lower wall panel shown in Figure 161.

FIGURE 163 is a perspective view of a lower wall panel with a first and second upper wall panel connected thereto.

FIGURE 164 is an enlarged partial end view of an upper and lower wall panel with a stanchion disposed therebetween.

FIGURE 165 is a side view of the stackable wall panel assembly shown in Figure 163.

FIGURE 166 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a stanchion.

FIGURE 167 is an opposite perspective view of the stanchion shown in Figure 166.

FIGURE 168 is an end view of the stanchion shown in Figure 166.

FIGURE 169 is a top view of the stanchion shown in Figure 166.

FIGURE 170 is a perspective view of a spacer member.

FIGURE 171 is a side view of an upper wall panel with a pair of spacer members affixed thereto.

FIGURE 172 is an end view of the upper wall panel shown in Figure 171.

FIGURE 173 is a bottom view of the upper wall panel shown in Figure 171.

FIGURE 174 is an end view of a cover.

FIGURE 175 is a side view of a cover.

FIGURE 176 is an upper perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a stanchion.

FIGURE 177 is a partial perspective view of a connector system connecting a first and second upper wall panel.

FIGURE 178 is a partial perspective view of a connector system connected to a lower wall panel.

FIGURE 179 is a top perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a draw block.

FIGURE 180 is a bottom perspective view of the draw block shown in Figure 179.

FIGURE 181 is a partial cross-sectional perspective view of the draw block shown in Figure 179.

FIGURE 182 is a top perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a draw block.

FIGURE 183 is a bottom perspective view of the draw block shown in Figure 182.

FIGURE 184 is a partial cross-sectional perspective view of the draw block shown in Figure 182.

FIGURE 185 is a perspective view of an insert.

FIGURE 186 is a front view of a hanger bracket insert.

FIGURE 187 is a top view of the hanger bracket insert shown in Figure 186.

FIGURE 188 is a side view of the hanger bracket insert shown in Figure 186.

FIGURE 189 is an exploded side view of a connector post assembly.

FIGURE 190 is an enlarged exploded view of a first upper connector post connected to a lower connector post.

FIGURE 191 is an end view of one embodiment of a connector post.

FIGURE 192 is an end view of an alternative embodiment of a connector post.

FIGURE 193 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of a spacer post.

FIGURE 194 is an end view of the spacer post shown in Figure 193.

FIGURE 195 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of a spacer post.

FIGURE 196 is a top end view of the spacer post shown in Figure 195.

FIGURE 197 is a bottom end view of the spacer post shown in Figure 195.

FIGURE 198 is an exploded perspective view of one embodiment of a lower wall panel assembly.

FIGURE 199 is a partial end view of a bottom of an upper wall panel.

FIGURE 200 is a partial end view of a top of a wall panel.

FIGURE 201 is a partial end view of a top of a lower wall panel used in the beltline stackable assembly.

FIGURE 202 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a rail.

FIGURE 203 is a perspective view of a stanchion.

FIGURE 204 is an opposite perspective view of the stanchion shown in Figure 203.

FIGURE 205 is a perspective view of a locator member.

FIGURE 206 is a side view of the locator member shown in Figure 205.

FIGURE 207 is a partial perspective view of a beltline stackable assembly.

FIGURE 208 is a partial side view of the assembly shown in Figure 207.

FIGURE 209 is a partial perspective view of a stackable assembly.

FIGURE 210 is a partial side view of the assembly shown in Figure 209.

FIGURE 211 is an exploded perspective view of a cover assembly.

FIGURE 212 is an exploded perspective view of a cover assembly and beltline wall panel.

FIGURE 213 is an end view of a cover assembly mounted to a beltline wall panel.

FIGURE 214 is an exploded side view of a wall panel assembly.

FIGURE 215 is an end view of a pair of stackable assemblies.

FIGURE 216 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a draw block.

FIGURE 217 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a draw block.

FIGURE 218 is an opposite perspective view of the draw block shown in Figure 217.

FIGURE 219 is an exploded perspective view of a connector assembly.

FIGURE 220 is a cross-sectional plan view of the connector assembly with an insert positioned in a disengaged position.

FIGURE 221 is a cross-sectional plan view of the connector assembly with an insert positioned in an engaged position.

FIGURE 222 is a partial side view of a connector assembly.

FIGURE 223 is a partial exploded perspective view of a connector post assembly.

FIGURE 224 is a partial bottom perspective view of the connector post assembly.

FIGURE 225 is a partial upper perspective view of the connector post assembly.

FIGURE 226 is a side view of a connector post.

FIGURE 227 is a partial exploded perspective view of a connector post with a connector system.

FIGURE 228 is an exploded perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a draw block.

FIGURE 229 is a partial exploded perspective view of a connector post with a connector system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to the drawings, FIG. 1 shows an improved wall panel **10** including a rectangular frame **12**, a pair of sheetlike wall members **120** and a pair of thin decorative sheets **130**. The frame **12** includes two spaced apart, and generally parallel vertical side frame members **14** and spaced apart and generally parallel horizontal lower and upper frame members **18, 16**.

Each frame member **14, 16, 18** includes an elongated core member **28, 30, 32** and a pair of elongated sidewall members **34, 36, 38**. Preferably, the core member is made of wood. As used herein, the terms "wood" and "wooden" are intended to have relatively broad meanings, including but not limited to, solid wood and wood products, such as particle board, fiber board and laminated strand lumber. Most preferably, the side core members **28** are made of laminated strand lumber, such as the 38# density material available from TrusJoist/MacMillan Ltd. Partnership in Deerwood, Minnesota. The horizontal core members **30, 32** preferably are made of 45# density particle board. Alternatively, other materials, such as foamed polymers or composites, may be used.

Each sidewall member **34, 36, 38** includes a substantially flat leg portion **42, 54, 56** and edge portion **40, 58, 60** respectively. The edge portion **40, 58, 60** extends laterally outward from the leg portion **42, 54, 56**. Preferably, the sidewall members are made from 12 or 24 gauge steel sheet metal and are roll formed. However, it should be understood that other materials, such as plastic could also be used. Each leg portion has an inner **44, 45, 43** and outer surface **46, 47, 49**; the inner surface **44, 45, 43** engages the side surface of the core member. Preferably, the inner surface **44, 45, 43** is mechanically fastened to the side **52, 53, 57** of the core member, for example, by using staples **700**, as shown in FIG. 16. Alternatively, adhesive, nails, rivets or screws can be used to secure the sidewall member to the core member.

As shown in FIG. 1, the sidewall members **34** of each vertical frame member include an end portion **68** that extends upwardly past the top end **20** of the side core member **28** along the longitudinal direction of the vertical frame member

14. The upwardly extending end portions **68** of the sidewall members **34** overlap the sidewall members **36** of the upper frame member **18**, which include leg portions **54** that extend upwardly from the upper frame core member **30**. Each end of the upper frame member sidewall members **36** includes a flange portion **580** stepped inwardly from the leg portion **54**, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. The flange portion **580** extends from and is integrally formed with the leg portion. The upwardly extending end portions **68** overlap and are attached to the corresponding stepped flange portions **580** and the wall member **120**, preferably with mechanical fasteners. Because the flanged portion 580 is stepped inwardly, the outer surfaces **46, 49** are flush. The edge portion **58** of the upper frame member and the edge portion **40** of the vertical frame are mitered at approximately 45° at the point of intersection in order to form a corner.

As shown in FIGS. 1, 2, 9 and 10, an elongated hanger bracket **70** is mounted to the outer surface **50** of each vertical core member. The hanger bracket **70** includes two spaced apart, inwardly facing channels **72** connected by a bridge portion **74** that is fastened to the core **28**, preferably with a plurality of fasteners **540**. Fasteners **542** also secure each end of each channel **72** to the core member **28**. Each channel **72** has an inner leg **76**, an outer leg **78** and an outer surface member **82**. The inner legs **76** of the channels and the bridge portion **74** form an outwardly facing channel **300**. The outermost corners **84** on each bracket, formed by the intersection of the outer leg and the surface member, have a plurality of slots **86** running the length of the hanger bracket. The outer surface member **82** of the inwardly facing channels **72** defines the outermost surface of each end of the wall panel. The slots **86** in the hanger bracket are adapted to receive and support various components attached to the wall panel. For example, overhead units and work surface bracket supports, not shown in the Figures, typically engage the wall panel at the slots. For example, a cantilever bracket assembly adapted to engage the hanger bracket is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,019,331 entitled CANTILEVER BRACKET ASSEMBLY, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

As shown in FIGS. 2, 8, 9 and 44, the inner surface **43** of the upwardly extending sidewalls **36** on the upper frame member and the outer surface **62** of the upper core member **30** form a horizontal channel **88** which runs the width of the panel. At each end of the wall panel, the upper end **20** of the vertical side core member **28** lies substantially flush with, or slightly higher than, the outer surface **62** of the upper core member **30** so that wires, cables and the like can be passed easily from one panel to the next. In this way, the upper end **20** of the vertical core member **28** helps to define a portion of the bottom of the horizontal channel **88**.

As shown in FIGS. 43-45, a brace member **92** can be mounted at each end of the channel to provide additional support for the panel. The brace member **92** includes a pair of sidewall members **94** disposed along the inner surface **45** of the sidewall members. The brace member **92** also includes a bottom plate **97** attached to the end **20** of the core member and a second bottom plate **96** attached to the outer surface **62** of the upper core member **30**. It should be understood that the sidewall members can also be attached to the wall members. An opening **95** is provided between the plates to provide access to a vertical channel **108**. The brace member **92** provides additional support for loads applied laterally to the top or side of the panel. In particular, the brace member helps distribute the load between opposing wall members, the upper frame member and the vertical frame member.

As shown in FIGS. 2, 16 and 18, the top portion of each sidewall leg portion on the upper frame members includes an inwardly facing ridge **98** that runs substantially the length of the upper frame member **18**. Intermittent openings **100** are provided along the top portion. The openings are provided to locate the sidewalls in various tool fixtures during the assembly of the frames and wall panel.

A top cap **110** is attached to the upper frame member **18**. The top cap **110** includes a pair of downwardly facing flanges **112** that have a ribbed portion **114** running the length of the flanges. The ribbed portion **114** engages the ridge **98** formed on the inside of each sidewall member and releasably secures the top cap to the upper frame member. Each of the flanges **112** also includes an edge portion **113** that is angled inwardly from the ribbed portion **114**. The edge portion **113**

facilitates installation of the top cap by engaging the ridges on the upper frame member as the top cap is first inserted into the channel **88**. As the top cap **110** is pushed downwardly, the edge portions **113** slide along the ridge so that the flanges are biased inwardly until the ribbed portion engages the ribbed portion **114**. The flanges **112** then spring back to their original position, as the ribbed portion releasably locks the top cap to the upper frame member. In this way, the top cap **110** covers and encloses the channel **88**.

In a preferred embodiment, the ends **102** of the upper core member are spaced apart from the ends **104** of the vertical core member to form an opening **106** between the members near each end of the panel as shown in FIG. 17. These openings **106** provide access to a vertical channel **108**, or tube, that extends between the upper horizontal channel **88** and the bottom of the wall panel, as shown in FIGS. 2, 8, 10, and 11. Each vertical channel **108** is formed and defined by the inner surface **48** of the vertical core member, a partition member **140** that extends between the upper and lower horizontal frame members **16, 18** and the inner surface **122** of the wall member **120**.

The ends **103** of the lower horizontal core member are spaced apart from the lower end **105** of the vertical core members so as to provide access to the vertical channel **108** from the bottom of the panel as shown in FIG. 12. In addition, the sidewall members **38** on the lower frame member extend outwardly past the end **103** of the core member along the longitudinal direction of the frame member, as shown in FIG. 1. The sidewalls **34** are cut away at the lower end **105** of the vertical side core member to provide an exposed portion **550** of the side core member. The outwardly extending bottom sidewall members **38** overlap the exposed portion, and lie flush with the side frame sidewalls **34**. The edge portions **60, 40** intersect and are mitered at approximately 45° to form a corner. The lower core member **32** also includes a groove **33** running the length of the core member along the middle of the outer surface **66**.

As shown in FIG. 10, 14 and 16, the edge portions **40, 58, 60** of each sidewall member are preferably configured as a C-shaped channel that runs the length of each sidewall member. When the frame members are connected, the

edge portions **40, 58, 60** run substantially around the entire periphery on each side of the panel. Each channel includes an inner leg **116** that extends laterally outward in a perpendicular relationship from the leg portion and an outer leg **118** that defines the outer peripheral edge of the wall panel. An intermediate surface member **124** connects the inner **116** and outer leg **118**. The surface member **124** is in substantially the same plane as the outer surface **126** of the wall member as shown in FIGS. 14-16. The inner leg **116** of the edge portion and the outer surface **46, 47, 49** of the sidewall leg portions **42, 54, 56** define a shallow, outwardly facing recess on each side of the frame. The recess is shaped to receive the sheetlike wall member **120**. Preferably, the wall member **120** substantially fills the recess and is bounded around its periphery by the inner legs **116** of the sidewalls.

As just described, each wall member is attached to one side of the frame with staples **702**, as shown in FIG. 16. The wall members stabilize and strengthen the wall panel. Preferably, the wall member **120** is made of 1/2 inch thick fiberboard, such as the industrial insulation board available from Masonite in Lisbon Falls, Maine, which is sanded, ironed and sealed. Preferably, the wall member **120** is tackable, so that a user can attach various items to the wall member with tacks, or the like. Other materials, such as particle board or mineral board are also acceptable. Preferably, the wall member **120** is both adhesively secured to the outer surface **46, 47, 49** of the sidewalls and is mechanically fastened to the core members **34, 36, 38** through the sidewall members, preferably by stapling. The overlapping portions of the sidewall members **34, 36** of the vertical frame and the upper frame members are mechanically fastened to each other and to the wall member **120** from the inside out, preferably with screws **121** as described above and shown in FIGS. 1, 2 and 8.

As shown in FIGS. 1, 8 and 10-11, a filler member **150** is installed inside the rectangular frame **12**. The filler member **150** is disposed between the wall members **120** and each side of the frame, and extends between the upper and lower horizontal frame members **16, 18**. In a preferred embodiment, the filler member **150** is a honeycomb structure made from corrugated cardboard. The

honeycomb is adhesively secured to the inner surface **122** of each wall member. The honeycomb increases the strength of the panel and provides sound dampening for the panel. Preferably, the honeycomb filler member is bounded along each vertical end by the partition members **140** installed to form the vertical channels **108**. In this way, the vertical channels are separated from the honeycomb filler member.

The partition member **140** includes a mounting flange **142** and a boundary flange **144** as shown in FIG. 1. Referring to FIGS. 10 and 11, the mounting flange **142** is adhesively bonded to the inner surface **122** of one of the wall members **120**. The boundary flange **144** extends between the two wall members **120** and can be attached to the side of the honeycomb filler member.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, a thin barrier sheet **530**, or scrim, is disposed between the decorative sheet **130** and the wall member **120**. The barrier sheet **530** preferably includes a layer of aluminum foil laminated to a thin layer of fiberglass. The barrier sheet **530** is preferably about 0.005 inches thick and is used as a fire blocking material. A commercially available barrier sheet is the MANNIGLAS 12077 wet-lay glass fiber mat produced by Lydall Corporation. The barrier sheet can be attached to the wall member with adhesive or mechanical fasteners. Alternatively, the barrier sheet can wrap around the outer leg of the edge portion beneath the decorative sheet, which is attached to the leg with a strip member as described below.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, each thin decorative sheet **130** is disposed over one of the outer surfaces **126** of the wall members. The decorative sheet is preferably a cloth fabric, although it should be understood that other flexible materials would be suitable for covering the wall panel. Referring to FIGS. 10, 14, 15 and 16, the sheet is wrapped around the edge portion **40**, **58**, **60** of each sidewall member and is attached to the outer leg **118** of the edge portion. Preferably, a strip **160** is attached to each edge **132** of the sheet. The strip may be sewn to the sheet or adhesively bonded. For example, as shown in FIGS. 21-23, the strip is attached with a double-sided tape **162** and sewn to the sheet.

Referring to FIGS. 21 and 23, the strip **160**, preferably made from plastic, includes a first hook member **164** adapted to engage the outer leg **118**. The strip **160** is attached to the outer surface **136** of the fabric sheet **130** so that the first hook member **164** faces outwardly towards the edge of the fabric. Before installing the fabric, however, the fabric is folded over as shown in FIGS. 22-23 so that the strip **160** is positioned along the inner surface **134** of the fabric and so that the first hook **164** faces inwardly away from the folded edge **133** of the fabric. The first hook member **164** is disposed on the outer leg **118** of the edge portion of the sidewall member as shown in FIGS. 14-16.

Excess portions of the decorative sheet, or fabric, extend outwardly from each corner of the fabric sheet between the ends of the adjacent strip members to form a corner patch **138** of material as shown in FIG. 21. The corner patch **138** is tucked inside the eight corners formed by the edge portion channels **40, 58, 60** of the vertical, upper and lower frame members as the first hook member is installed on the outer leg of each channel. As shown in FIG. 24, a flexible corner block **146** is inserted into intersecting channels **40, 58** at one of the upper corners to hold the excess fabric, or corner patch **138**, in the channels. Preferably, the corner block **146** is made of foam, although other resilient and flexible materials, such as rubber, may also be used. By tucking the excess fabric, or corner patch **138**, into the channels **40, 58**, the exterior, exposed corner **148** of the wall panel is covered and provided with an aesthetically pleasing appearance.

In a preferred embodiment, the strip **160** also includes a second hook member **166**. In one embodiment, shown in FIG. 23, the second hook member **166** is positioned opposite of the first hook **164** and faces the same direction as the first hook member, *i.e.*, opens inwardly away from the folded edge **133** of the fabric when it is folded over on itself. In a second embodiment, shown in FIG. 22, the second hook **168** is positioned at the end of the strip and opens outwardly away from the outer surface **136** of the fabric. In either embodiment, the second hook member **166, 168** is adapted to allow an installer to stretch tightly the fabric **130** while installing the first hook **164** on the outer leg **118** of the sidewall member.

To facilitate the installation of the fabric **130**, a tool **170** is provided. The tool **170** includes a mounting block **171**, a blade **172**, a handle **174** and a housing **176** as shown in FIGS. 46-47. The mounting block **171** is mounted to the housing and includes a lip portion **173** adapted to engage the second hook **168**, and a guide member **175** configured as a hook that is adapted to be disposed around the end of the strip and first hook **164**. The tool also includes a plurality of wheels **180**, **181** rotatably mounted to the housing **176** and adapted to rotatably engage the side of the wall panel as the tool is moved around the periphery of the panel while engaging the strip **160**.

To install the sheet of fabric, at least one edge **132** is installed by disposing the first hook **164** on one of the sidewall member outer legs **118** as shown in FIG. 14-16. The installer then engages the fabric with the tool by inserting the lip portion **173** in one of the second hooks **166**, **168** on one of the remaining strips, as shown in FIG. 47, and moves the tool along the edge of the wall panel. As the tool moves along the edge of the panel, the lip portion **173**, which is inserted into the second hook **168** as the guide member **175** encircles the end of the strip, pulls the strip inwardly so that the first hook **164** can be inserted onto the outer leg **118** as the end of the strip and first hook passes through the space between the core member, or hanger bracket, and the free edge of the outer leg **118**. The blade **172** includes an edge **180** that is adapted to engage the strip and force the hook member past the outer leg. Thus, the installer uses the tool **170** to stretch the fabric **130** and force the first hook **164** of the strip past the end portion and dispose it on the outer leg **118**. It should be understood that various tool configurations would work equally well for stretching and mounting the fabric sheet.

In another embodiment, the tool includes a second blade member **710** having an edge **602**, as shown in FIG. 47A. The blade member **710** is adapted to engage the second hook and install the first hook on the sidewall as described above with the lip portion. As shown in FIG. 47A, the barrier sheet **530** is wrapped around the outer leg **118** and secured to the sidewall beneath the first hook.

As shown in FIGS. 48-49, yet another embodiment of the tool **182** includes a handle member **184** having a curvilinear surface grip **185**, a surface member **552**, a mounting block **554** having a lip portion **556** and a blade **186**. As just described, the lip portion engages the second hook, while the blade pushes the strip, and first hook, against the outer leg **118**. The surface member is preferably made of plastic, such as Delrin, so that it slides easily along the edge of the panel without damaging or tearing the fabric. This embodiment could also employ a second blade member as just described. It should also be understood that alternative embodiments, such as a simple putty knife, also can be used to engage the second hook, stretch the fabric and dispose the first hook on the outer leg of the edge portion.

The strip and hook arrangement disclosed herein is ideally suited for attaching fabric to a wall panel. For example, if the fabric were to become stained, worn or torn, an installer can remove the fabric quickly and easily by using a tool in the opposite manner as described above to disengage the first hook from the outer leg on the sidewall member. Moreover, the fabric can be removed while the panel is connected to adjacent panels if using a tool that can be inserted into the gap between the panels to engage the second hook member. This provides significant advantages over the prior art fabric attachments, which were either permanently secured to the panel or were retained by an elastic band running around the periphery of the panel. In either configuration, the panel had to be disconnected from the adjacent panels so as to access and remove the band or to remove the adhesive.

It should also be understood by one skilled in the art that the strip and hook fabric attachment device can also be used to secure fabric to objects besides wall panels, such as chairs, cabinets, *etc.* All that is needed is an edge on which to secure the hook member. Thus, the attachment of the fabric to the wall panel as described above is meant to be illustrative rather than limiting.

The lower horizontal frame member, shown in FIGS. 12, 14, 58 and 62, includes a mounting strip **190** and a bracket **200** mounted to the outer surface **66** of the lower core member. As shown in FIG. 14, the outer surface **66** preferably

extends below the end portions of the sidewalls. The side surface **67** of the portion of the lower core member extending below the leg portion of the sidewall member is stepped inward to permit the hook member on the strip to be installed on the outer leg. The groove **33** runs along the outer surface of the core member.

The bracket **200** includes several tab members **202** which are adapted to engage and support a power distribution server **220**, including an electrical power harnesses **222**, as shown in FIGS. 2 and 59. Referring to FIGS. 12 and 13, the tab members **202** form slots **203** that receive bracket hooks **560** extending upwardly from the power distribution server as shown in FIG. 59. In operation, the harness **222** is installed by sliding the bracket hooks **560** into the slots **203** until the end of the bracket **560** passes a resilient locking tab **578** which springs downwardly to releasably secure the harness **222** on the bracket **200**. When the wall panel is particularly long, the bracket may also include stabilizer brackets **570** that extend downwardly from the bracket and include two arms that engage the harness.

Referring to FIGS. 25-27, the harness includes a receptacle bracket **566**, a spring tab **572** and a plurality of module bracket hooks **574**. A plurality of receptacle modules **226** are secured to the harness by engaging the bracket hooks **574** with mounting lugs **564** disposed on the module. Each module **226** is electrically connected to the harness **222** at one of a four receptacle ports **576**. Similarly, conduit **276** from an outlet box installed in the panel, as described below, preferably includes a connector that can electrically engage one of the receptacle ports in place of a receptacle module. For a complete description of the power distribution server, including the power harnesses, one is directed to U.S. Patent No. 5,013,252, issued to Neinhuis *et al.* on May 7, 1991, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. The harness also includes electrical connector ports **224** positioned at the end of the harness and which provide a means for electrically connecting adjacent panels, such that a first panel receives power from a second panel. A commercially available harness, Model No. 225409, is sold by PENT Assemblies of Kendallville, Indiana. FIGS. 26A-C show various configurations of panels electrically interconnected. In this way, an

entire system of panels can be electrically connected and provide power to users at individual work spaces.

Referring to FIGS. 14 and 62, the mounting strip **190** is disposed between the bracket **200** and the core member **32**. The mounting strip **190** has a pair of elongated grooves **194** running longitudinally along the edges of the mounting strip **190**. The mounting strip supports a base cover **230**. The base cover **230** includes a pair of sidewalls **232** and a bottom wall **234**, as shown in FIGS. 14, 15 and 62. The sidewalls **232** and bottom wall **234** are hinged along the longitudinal length of the base cover, preferably by using a flexible hinge material **236**. The cover members can also be mechanically hinged. The upper portion of each wall includes a beaded flange **238** that is disposed in the groove **194** in the mounting strip. When mounted on the mounting strip, the base cover **230** forms and defines a horizontal channel for storing and protecting cables and wires beneath the panel. The lower horizontal channel also provides a concealed passage way for the cables and wires as they pass from one panel to the next.

Referring to FIG. 2, the bottom wall **234** of the base cover includes a slot **240** at each end which is adapted to receive a support leg **250** extending down from the vertical frame members **14**, as explained below. The sidewalls **232** extend between the lower edge of the wall panel and the floor and include openings **242** adapted to allow a user to access outlets in the modules **226** secured to the power distribution server, which is mounted to the bottom of the lower frame member. Each end of the sidewall **232** on the base cover includes a flexible strip **244** that extends outwardly from the end of the panel. When two panels are installed end-to-end, the opposing flexible strips **244** overlap and conceal the gap between the panels.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 15, the wall panel is supported on and spaced apart from the floor by a support leg **250** attached to each vertical frame member **14**. A support bracket **260** is mounted to the bottom of each core member **28** on the inner surface **48** of the core member. The bracket **260** is mounted in the space **106** provided between the end of the lower core member and the bottom end of the vertical core member, as shown in FIG. 12. The bracket **260** includes a U-shaped

sleeve portion **262** and a pair of flanges **264**. The flanges **264** are fastened to the inner surface of the core member **28** such that the sleeve portion **262** forms an opening **266** with the surface of the core member.

The support leg **250** includes a shaft **252** having a shoulder **254** and a foot **256**. An upper portion of the shaft is received in the opening **266** formed by the support bracket and core member until the shoulder **254** of the shaft engages the bottom of the **260** bracket. The bottom of the shaft **252** is threaded and threadably engages the foot member **256** whereby the height of the wall panel can be adjusted by rotating the foot **256** relative to the shaft **252**.

An alternative construction of the wall panel is shown in FIGS. 60-63. For the sake of clarity and simplicity, parts and assemblies previously described above with reference to other wall panel constructions are referred to and identified by the same reference number. As best illustrated in FIG. 62, the wall panel includes a core assembly **800** and a pair of outer sheetlike wall members **920**. The core assembly is shown in FIG. 60, and includes upper and lower horizontal frame members **816, 818** and vertical side frame members **814**. Each frame member is preferably made of wood and has a rectangular cross section, similar to the core members **28, 30, 32** of frame member **14, 16, 18** without sidewall members attached thereto. Opposite ends of the vertical frame members are attached to opposite ends of the horizontal frame members with fasteners, adhesive, and/or the like. The upper and lower horizontal frame members **816, 818** each have a pair of openings **806** that provide access to a pair of vertical channels. Similar to the construction of the wall panel shown in FIGS. 1-2 and 8-12, a filler member **150** is disposed between the upper and lower horizontal frame members, while partition members **140** extend between the filler member and the vertical side frame members to form a pair of vertical raceways **108**. A first and second sheetlike inner wall members **820** are mounted to opposite sides of the filler member and frame members to complete the core assembly with adhesive, such as glue, and/or mechanical fasteners. The wall members **820** are preferably made of a relatively thin hardboard, e.g., 1/8 or 1/4 inch, although other thicknesses would also work. The wall members close off and form the vertical raceways **108** inside the core

assembly. The periphery or edges of the wall members **820**, preferably lie flush with, or inward from, the outer surface of the frame members. Preferably, the thickness of the core assembly is about 2 inches, with the total thickness of the wall panel being approximately 3 inches.

As shown in FIG. 60, a hole **822** is positioned through the lower horizontal frame member and is shaped to receive the shaft **252** of the support leg. A stiffener block **824** can be inserted inside the core assembly at each of the junctures of the lower frame member and the side frame members to strengthen the panel and to provide further support for the support leg shaft. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 60A, the hole is positioned in the end of each vertical frame member and extends longitudinally therein. The shaft **252** of the support leg is press fit into the hole. A stiffener **826**, preferably a piece of plywood, can also be mounted to the inner surface of the vertical frame member to prevent the frame member from splitting when the support leg is installed. The plywood is secured to the frame member with adhesive and/or by fasteners used to install the hanger member **70** to the outer surface of the frame member, as described above. The fasteners extend through the frame member on opposite sides of the hole and thereby help to support the frame member around the shaft so as to prevent the frame member from splitting.

Referring to FIG. 61, a plurality of protective strip members **922** (shown as four) are positioned around the periphery of wall member **920**. Each strip member, shown in FIGS. 66 and 67, is L-shaped and has a long flange and a short flange. The short flange **924**, which has a length substantially the same as, or slightly less than, the thickness of the wall member, is disposed along the edge **932** of the wall member to protect it from impact damage and the like. The long flange is disposed along the inner surface of the wall member. The strip members **922** preferably run the length of the edge of the wall member upon which they are disposed, although it should be understood that a plurality of strip members having shorter lengths could be placed end to end to cover the entire length of the wall member edge. The ends **928** of the long flange are tapered, or mitered, to mate with the ends of adjacent strip members at each corner of the wall member. As

shown in FIGS. 61 and 62, a thin decorative sheet **930**, preferably a fabric, is then applied over the panel, with a barrier sheet **530** inserted therebetween if desired. The decorative sheet is attached to the wall member by applying a plurality of fasteners **934** through the decorative sheet and strip members and into the wall member as shown in FIG. 62. The strip members **922** anchor the fasteners, shown as staples, and help prevent the decorative sheet from being pulled from the wall member. The strip members **922** cab be attached to the wall member using the fasteners **934** for attaching the decorative sheet, or they can first be attached to the wall member using additional fasteners or adhesive.

After the decorative sheet is mounted to the wall member, each wall member **920** is mounted to the core assembly using an adhesive, preferably a hot melt, applied between the wall member **920** and the wall member **820** of the core assembly. Alternatively, or in combination with the adhesive, the wall members **920** can also be mounted to the core assembly with fasteners, such as barbed fasteners, nails, staples and the like. When installed, the periphery, or edges, of the wall members **920** extends beyond the periphery of the wall member **820** along the top and sides of the core assembly so as to form channels along three sides of the wall panel, with the channel formed along the top of the panel preferably being the deepest. The wall members can also overhang or extend beyond the bottom periphery of the wall member **820** so as to form a channel along the bottom of the wall panel. Hanger brackets **70** are disposed in the relatively shallow channels along the sides of the wall panel and are secured to the vertical side frame members such that the slots **86** of the hanger brackets are exposed beyond the edge of the wall members **920**. The slots **86** are configured to receive and support various components.

As shown in FIG. 103, the wall member **920** can be centered on the core assembly **800** from side to side such that there is an equal overhang of the wall members on each side of the wall panel. The centering of the wall members on the core assembly provides an equal exposure of the hanger brackets **70**, and slots therein, on each side of the wall panel. In particular, and referring to FIGS. 99 and 103, the core assembly **800** has a pair of locator openings **1230, 1232** bored

therethrough along the centerline of the panel. The upper locator opening **1230** is preferably circular, while the lower locator opening **1232** is preferably slotted along the vertical direction. Preferably, the upper locator opening has a ½ inch diameter, while the lower locator opening is ½ inch side and 1 ¼ inches long. Obviously, it should be understood that other diameters and sizes would also work. It should also be understood that the location of the circular and slotted openings could be interchanged, or that both openings could be circular or slotted, or assume any other shape, including for example a rectangular or triangular shape. Moreover, it should be understood that one or more locator openings, and preferably more than one, can be used to locate the wall member **920** on the core assembly, and that the disclosure of two locator openings is meant to be illustrative, rather than limiting. Preferably, the upper locator opening is keyed off of or located a predetermined with respect to the top of the core assembly, or a channel attached thereto. For example, in one embodiment, the locator openings are keyed off of or located a predetermined distance from the upper surface of the ridges on the channel, which surface acts as a reference.

Referring to FIGS. 100 and 103, the wall member **920** includes two locator members **1234**, which are receive in the locator openings. The locator members **1234** are attached along the centerline of the wall member **920**. The upper locator member is received in the upper locator opening which is circular and dimensioned to receive the locator member without play so as to determine the top-to-bottom positioning of the wall member with respect to the core assembly. The lower locator opening, which is slotted, can accommodate some tolerance buildup, or other slop, in the placement of the locator members along the vertical axis, as it is not intended to locate the wall member along the vertical direction, but is dimensioned to closely receive the locator member in the lateral or side-to-side direction so to prevent any play therealong. In this way, the upper and lower locator member and openings work in combination to center the wall member on the core assembly from side-to-side, while the upper locator member and opening position the wall member on the core assembly from top to bottom.

Each locator member includes a base portion **1236** and a post member **1238** extending outwardly therefrom. The post member **1238** has a rounded nose portion **1239** that facilitates its insertion into the locator openings positioned in the core assembly. The locator members are preferably made of high density polyethylene, although it should be understood that other materials, including other types of plastic, wood or metal would also work. The post member **1238** is shaped to be received in the locator holes **1232, 1234**, and preferably has a length less than one half the thickness of the core assembly so that the post members **1238** on the opposing wall members **920** can be inserted in the same locator openings **1232, 1234** from both sides of the core assembly.

The base portion **1236**, which is preferably flat, circular and relatively thin, is attached to the inner surface of the wall member **920** with a plurality of mechanical fasteners, such as staples, nails or the like. Alternatively, or in combination with the mechanical fasteners, the bottom surface of the base portion can be attached to the wall member with an adhesive or the like, including for example a two sided tape, glue or other bonding agent.

Preferably, the upper locator member is keyed off of or located a predetermined distance from the top edge of the wall member, which acts as a reference. The location of the upper locator member is correlated to the location of the upper locator opening with respect to the top of the core assembly, or channel thereon, such that a uniform appearance is provided from wall panel to wall panel when the core assembly and wall member components are assembled to form the wall panels.

It should be understood that the predetermined distance between the upper locator opening and the top of the core assembly, or channel, and the predetermined distance between the locator member and the top edge of the wall member are not by themselves (individually) important. Rather, one of skill in the art should understood that it is the relationship between the two predetermined distances that is important, as it is that relationship that ensures that the wall member is properly located on the core assembly from top to bottom. Thus, the predetermined distance of the locator opening from the its reference, whether it be

the top of the core assembly, or a surface on the channel attached thereto, refers to any distance arbitrarily set, but preferably calculated so that the upper locator opening is below and does not pass through the upper horizontal frame member. The predetermined distance of the locator member from the top edge of the wall member is then calculated so as to ensure that the wall member extends a certain distance above the core assembly, and preferably to the top of the channel attached thereto. Conversely, the predetermined location of the locator member can first be calculated, with the predetermined location of the locator opening thereafter set.

When attaching the wall member **920** to the core assembly **800**, the locator members **1234** are disposed in the locator openings **1230**, **1232**, which are dimensioned to receive the locator members, so as to ensure that the wall member is centered on the core assembly from side to side. In addition, the upper locator opening, which is preferably not slotted and therefore controls the position of the upper locator member, ensures that the top edge of the wall member is also located a predetermined distance with the respect to the top of the core assembly, or the channel member attached thereto, as the locator member is received in the upper locator opening. Although the locator members and openings are shown as being located along the centerline of the wall member and core assembly respectively, it should be understood that the locator members and holes could be located off the center line and still function to center the wall member on the core assembly as long as the location of the locator members and openings are keyed off the side surfaces of the wall member and core assembly so as to provide an equal overhang as explained above.

One of skill in the art should also understand, as explained in more detail below, that the locator members and openings could be reversed, with the locator members attached to the core assembly, and with the locator openings disposed in the wall members.

As shown in FIGS. 62-65, 99 and 103, the top channel member **940**, or liner, is mounted to the top of the upper horizontal frame member **816** in the channel formed between the upper portions of the opposing wall members **920**. The channel member can be attached to the upper horizontal frame member with

fasteners, adhesive, or a combination thereof, before or after the wall members are secured to the core assembly. As with the sidewalls of the upper frame member described above, each leg **942** of the top channel includes an inwardly facing ridge **944** or lip portion that engages the ribbed portion **114** of the top cap **110**. In a preferred embodiment, the upper surface of the ridge **944** serves as the reference for locating the position of the upper locator opening. The top channel also includes a pair of openings that are aligned with the openings **946** in the upper frame member and the vertical raceway **108** beneath it. The top channel member can be made of plastic, metal or any other suitable material.

In a preferred embodiment, an outlet box **270** is installed inside the wall panel frame between the upper and lower frame members **16**, **18**, **816**, **818**. As shown in FIGS. 8 and 11, the outlet box **270** is first attached, preferably with bolts, to a plate member **272**, preferably a piece of hardboard. The plate member **272** is then attached, preferably by adhesive bonding, to the inner surface **122** of one of the wall members. The opposite wall member has an opening **274** aligned with the outlet box **270** so as to allow the user access to the box. An outlet cover **275** can be installed over the opening. The outlet box is electrically connected to the power distribution server with an electrical conduit **276** that is disposed in the vertical channel **108**, as described above. Outlets, which are not shown, are installed in the outlet box. It should be understood that the same or similar box can be installed to provide access to data and communication wiring and cables. The outlet box also can be field installed by cutting a hole in one of the thin sheets, the barrier sheet and the wall member.

In an alternative embodiment, the outlet box can be installed using a bracket that is mounted inside the panel as shown and described in U.S. Patent No. 5,873,553, entitled Mounting Bracket Assembly for an Outlet Box, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

In yet another alternative embodiment, shown in FIGS. 95-97, a pair of brackets **950** each include a flange portion **952** and a hook portion **954** extending laterally from the flange portion. The flange portion **952** is attached to the wall member **820** of the core assembly with a pair **956** of fasteners. The wall member

920 is then laid over the flange portion **952** and attached to the wall member **820** as described above. The hook portion engages an outwardly facing edge of the outlet box and holds the back of the outlet box against the inner surface of the opposing wall member **820**.

The wall panels can be connected to form a system of panels that defines and divides large office spaces into work spaces. For example, the wall panels can be connected end-to-end in a simple linear arrangement as shown in FIGS. 19 and 20. In such an arrangement, the panels are positioned adjacent to each other such that opposing outer surfaces **80** of the hanger brackets are in a proximal relationship. A connector member connects the adjacent hanger brackets and generally includes an upper and lower draw block and a draw rod, although, as explained below, other connector member confirmations can further include a corner post, or can be configured as a hanger bracket. For example, as shown in Figs. 28-30, an upper draw block **280** is provided which has a downwardly facing V-shaped draw surface **282** defined by four wedge members **284**. The upper draw block **280** includes a middle portion **286** that has a hole **288**. Similarly, a lower draw block **290** has an upwardly facing V-shaped draw surface **292** defined by four wedge members **294**. A draw rod **296** connects the two draw blocks **280**, **290**.

Referring to FIGS. 19-20, the upper draw block **280** is positioned such that the wedge members **284** engage the top edge **298** of the hanger bracket on the adjacent panels by inserting the wedge members **284** into the inwardly facing channels **72**. The middle portion **286** of the draw block is disposed in the space formed between the outwardly facing channels **300**, which is formed by the inner legs of the channel and the bridge portion.

Similarly, the lower draw block **290** is inserted into the bottom end of the channels **72** such that the wedge members **294** engage the bottom edge **302** of the hanger bracket **70** and the middle portion is received in the space formed by the channels **300**. The draw rod **296** is rotatably connected to the lower draw block and threadably engages the upper draw block. Alternatively, the draw rod can be rotatably secured to the upper draw block and threadably secured to the lower

draw block, or it can be threadably secured to both. The draw rod is disposed in the space formed by the two outwardly facing channels **300** of the opposing hanger brackets as shown in FIGS. 32-33. When rotated, the draw rod threadably engages the upper draw block, pulling it closer to the lower draw block. As the draw rod is tightened, the draw surfaces **282, 292** of the draw blocks operably engage the ends **298, 302** of the hanger brackets and pull the hanger brackets together. In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 29, the draw blocks include a flat surface **304** between the wedge members **306**. When drawn together, the ends of the hanger brackets engage the flat surface **304**, wherein the hanger brackets are locked into position between the wedge members.

As shown in FIG. 30, one embodiment of the draw blocks includes a landing **308** and a tang member **310** extending from the landing on one side of the opening **288**. This configuration facilitates the installation of the draw blocks and draw rod. In particular, the installer can rest the land portion **308** of the upper draw block on the bridge portion **74** of one of the hanger brackets, while the tang member **310** is disposed in the channel **300** to align the draw block with the hanger bracket. In this way, the connector assembly, *i.e.*, the draw rod and two draw blocks, can be positioned and retained by a first panel as the second wall panel is moved into place next to the first panel. The draw rod **296** and blocks **280, 290** can then be lifted up and aligned with the channels **72** on the ends of both panels. The draw rod **296** is then tightened as explained above so as to connect the two panels.

As shown in FIGS. 4-5 and 31-33, two or more panels can also be connected in a perpendicular relationship. In such a configuration, the connector member further includes a corner post **320** installed between adjacent panels and one or more pairs of draw rods and upper and lower draw blocks connecting the panels to the corner post. The corner post **320** includes a substantially square, elongated tube **322** and an upper and lower plate **324, 326** mounted inside each end of the tube, preferably by welding. Each plate **324, 326** includes a threaded hole **328** in the middle of the plate. A pair of inwardly facing channels **330** are formed longitudinally along each side of the tube **322**. The inwardly facing

channels **330** also form an outwardly facing channel between them. Preferably, the tube **322** is made from two overlapping C-shaped pieces **332, 334** welded together as shown in FIGS. 32-33.

Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, each corner of the tube includes an outwardly facing groove **336** that runs longitudinally along the length of the tube **322**. As shown in FIGS. 32 and 33, the groove **336** is preferably formed by the outer legs of the channels **330**, which are joined at the corners of the tube at approximately 90°.

As shown in FIG. 31, each wall panel is connected to the corner post in the same way as described above. An upper and lower draw block **280, 290** engage the top and bottom edge of the two channels **330** on the side of the tube and the two channels **72** of the hanger bracket mounted on the side of the wall panel being connected. The draw rod **296**, connecting the draw blocks, is tightened to pull the draw blocks together and to pull the wall panel towards the corner post so that the hanger bracket engages the side of the tube. It should be understood that one, two, three or four wall panels can be connected to the corner post at any time depending on the desired configuration.

As shown in FIGS. 5 and 33, when two wall panels are connected to the corner post **320** at 90°, the opposing two sides of the corner post are concealed by an V-shaped cover member **340** adapted to be disposed on the adjacent, perpendicular sides of the corner post. The cover member **340** includes two wall members **341** joined in a substantially perpendicular relationship. The cover member **340** includes a beaded portion **342** running longitudinally along the side edges **344** of the cover. The beaded portions **342** are adapted to engage the outwardly facing groove **336** formed along each corner of the tube **322**. The beaded portion **342** extends diagonally inward from the cover at approximately 45°. A tab **343** is formed along the inside of the beaded portion. The tab buts up against the top edge of the tube so as to ensure that the cover member is located at the proper height along the length of the tube. In addition, a patch or similar marker can be attached to the inside of the cover member to indicate which end is up. The upper end of the cover member includes a horizontal flange portion **345**.

The cover member **340** includes an outer layer of fabric **346** that matches the thin sheet of fabric disposed on the adjacent wall panels.

When two wall panels are arranged in a 180° relationship on opposite sides of the tube, a flat cover member **348** can be installed on one or both of the exposed sides of the tube **322** as shown in FIGS. 4 and 32. The flat cover member **348** includes diagonally facing beaded portions **350** running longitudinally along its length. In addition, the flat cover member **348** includes a locator tab member **343** and an upper horizontal flange **345**.

Referring to FIG. 4, a support member **352** is attached to the bottom of the tube member **322**. The support member **352** includes a base portion **354**, a leg **356** and a foot **358**. The base portion **354** is attached to the lower plate **326** secured in the bottom end of the tube **322**. A base cover **360** is installed on the support member **352** to conceal the support member **352** and the space below the panel. The base cover **360** extends between the base portion **354** and the foot **358**. The foot **358** includes a bottom member **362** and a pair of cylindrical lug members **364** positioned on opposite sides of the bottom member **362**. The base portion **354** includes slotted portions **366** positioned on the same side as the lug members **364**. The base cover **360** includes upwardly facing tab members **368** that engage the slotted portions **366** and a pair of flange members **368** that engage the lug members. The leg **356** is preferably a thin shaft that allows cables and wires to pass between the leg **356** and base cover **360** as they are passed between adjacent panels. In this way, the cover **360** forms part of the lower horizontal channel. It should be understood that the support does not engage the floor, but rather is provided to support the base cover member, which conceals and protects wires in the lower channel.

When two panels are attached to a corner post at 90°, the support does not include a foot. In this arrangement, the support includes a base portion **372** and a leg **374** as shown in FIG. 5. The base cover **376**, shown in FIG. 30, includes two walls **378**, a base plate **380** and a guide plate **382**. The base portion **372** includes a slot **384** and two tab members **386** on two sides of the base portion. A lip portion **388** is positioned on the top of each base cover wall **378**. When installed, the lip

portion **388** is inserted into the slot **384** as the two tab members **386** engage the bottom of the lip **388** to releasably secure the base cover **376** to the base portion **372**. The guide plate **382** extends between the walls **378** and lies parallel to the base plate **380**. The guide plate **382** includes a slot **384** adapted to receive the leg **374** of the support. The base plate **380** includes an opening **390** that is adapted to receive an end of the leg, which includes a lug **392**. In this way, the base cover is supported by the support base portion and is stabilized by the leg.

As shown in FIGS. 4, 5 and 7, the corner post **320** also includes a cap assembly **400** adapted to span the gap between adjacent top caps **110** installed on top of each wall panel. Preferably, the cap assembly **400** is plastic. FIGS. 4, 5 and 7 show the cap assembly which includes a post member **420**. The post member **420** has a threaded end **404** that threadably engages the threaded hole **328** in the upper plate **324** secured in the end of the tube **322**. The cap **400** also includes a base member **406**, a lock member **408** and a cover member **410**. The base member **406** includes a step portion **412** on each side of the base and a primary post member **414** extending upwardly from the middle of each side of the top surface **416** of the base member. Each primary post member **414** includes a shaft portion **418** and a head portion **420**. Each primary post member **414** is slotted so as to make the head and shaft portions flexible and resilient. Two secondary post members **424**, positioned on opposite sides of the primary post member, extend upwardly from each step portion **412** of the base member. A cylindrical sleeve portion **426** extends downwardly from the bottom of the base member **406**. An opening **407** is formed in the base member and overlies the cylindrical sleeve portion **426**. The sleeve portion **426** is adapted to receive the top of the post member **402**, so that the post member supports and rotatably engages the base member **406**. The post member **420** includes a slot **409**, or other configuration for receiving a tool, such that the post member **420** can be accessed through the opening **407** and rotated from above the base member **406**. Alternatively, the post member includes is ribbed such that the shaft thereof is grippable and can be gripped and rotated by a user. The post member **402** allows the height of the corner post cap to be adjusted as it threadably engages the upper plate **324** in the

tube **322**. In addition, the post member **420** is slender so that cables, wires and the like can be disposed around the post member as they pass from the upper horizontal channel **88** of one panel to the next.

The lock member **408** is rectangular and includes openings **428** adapted to receive the secondary post members **424**. The lock member **408** also includes four openings **430** adapted to receive the head and shaft of the primary post member **414**. A shoulder is disposed inside each opening so that when the primary post member is inserted into the opening, the head extends through the plate member and engages the shoulder to thereby releasably secure the plate member to the base member. The cover member **410** is releasably secured to the top of the lock member **408**. The cover member **410** is attached to the lock member with a two-sided tape or adhesive mechanical, although it should be understood that other mechanical fasteners could also be used. Alternatively, the cover member and lock member can be integrally formed as a single member.

Referring to FIGS. 3-7, a light seal member **432** is provided to connect the top cap on the wall panel with the corner post cap. The light seal member **432** includes a mounting flange **434** having two holes: a slotted hole **436** and a round hole **438**. The holes **436, 438** are adapted to receive the secondary post members **424**. The mounting flange **434** also includes a semicircular cut-away portion **440**. The light seal member **432** is installed on the base member **406** by inserting the secondary post members **424** into the openings **436, 438** in the mounting flange **434**. The bottom of the mounting flange **434** engages the step portion **412** so that the top of the flange lies flush with the top surface of the base member **406**. The cut-away portion **440** is disposed around the primary post member **414**. The lock member **408** is installed on the base member **406** so as to releasably secure the light seal **432** to the base member **406**.

The light seal member **432** includes an insert portion **442** with a rib **444** defining an end of the insert portion **442**. The insert portion **442** is adapted to be received in the open end of the top cap **110** mounted on each wall panel. The light seal member **432** also includes downwardly extending legs **446**. The legs extend downwardly between the upwardly extending sidewall members **36** of the adjacent

upper frame member and the cover member **340**, **348** disposed on the side of the corner post so as to prevent light from penetrating the gap between the two members. Each leg **446** also includes a beveled edge **448** that mates with an opposing edge of an adjacent leg when two light seals are installed at 90° to each other. The light seal is preferably made of plastic and the legs can be trimmed to the proper length before installation.

In an alternative embodiment of a corner cap and light seal assembly, best shown in FIGS. 135-143 and 157, a corner cap **6000** comprises a horizontal cap portion **6002** and four downwardly extending sidewalls **6004**. Each sidewall **6004** comprises a plurality of protuberances **6006**, or tabs, extending from an inner surface **6008** thereof. The protuberances are preferably tapered as shown in FIGS. 136 and 143. Each sidewall further comprises a pair of L-shaped walls **6010** which form opposing channels **6012**.

As best shown in FIGS 138 and 139, a light seal member **6018**, otherwise referred to as a corner cap connector, comprises an insert portion **6020** and a leg portion **6022** extending laterally downward therefrom. The light seal further comprise a channel **6024** formed on one end thereof. The channel is defined by an inner **6026** and outer wall **6028**. The outer wall preferably has a pair of recesses **6030**, preferably through-openings, formed therein and which define a pair of lips **6032**. A portion of the outer wall **6028** is tapered between the lip **6032** and the edge **6034** of the wall.

During installation, the insert portion **6020** is received in an opening formed in the end of a top cap **110** disposed on a top of a wall panel. At the same time, one of the sidewalls **6004** of the corner cap is disposed in the channel **6024**, such that the protuberance **6006** rides along the tapered portion of the outer wall **6028** until it is received in the recess **6030** and engages the lip **6032** in a snap-fit engagement. At the same time, opposite ends **6034** of the outer wall **6028** are dimensioned to be slidably received in the opposing channels **6012** formed along the sidewalls **6004** of the corner cap. In this way, one, two, three or four light seals, or corner cap connectors (which may or may not be configured with a leg portion), can be secured to the corner cap depending on the number of wall panels

being attached respectively to the corner post lying therebelow. When the insert portion **6020** of the light seals **6018** are inserted into the top caps **110**, the corner cap is both supported and aligned above the corner post without further attachment to the corner post below.

In an alternative embodiment, best shown in FIGS. 140, 141 and 157, wherein one or more sides of the corner post are left exposed, or covered with a cover member, a clip **6040** can be releasably secured to the respective sidewall **6004** of the corner cap. The clip includes a wall **6042** having a pair of recesses **6044** defining lips **6046** and end portions **6048** dimensioned to be received in the opposing channels. The wall **6042** includes a tapered portion between the lip **6046** and the edge **6050** of the wall. The clip can be connected to the sidewall **6004** in a snap-fit engagement as described above. The clip further includes a flange that forms a channel **6054** which faces laterally outward from the corner cap. The channel **6054** is configured to receive an upper horizontal flange **345** formed on the cover member as shown in FIG. 157.

Referring to FIG. 6, a light seal member **450** is provided to bridge the gap between the top caps on two panels placed end-to-end and connected to each other. In this embodiment, the light seal member **450** includes two insert portions **452** facing away from each other and that are separated by a rib **454**. The insert portions **454** are received in each wall panel top cap **110**. The rib **454** provides a smooth and continuous transition between the top caps **110**. The legs **456** of the light seal extend downwardly and conceal the gap between the adjacent upwardly extending sidewalls of the two panels.

In an alternative embodiment, shown in FIGS. 144-146, the light seal **6060** includes insert portions **6062** with a single downwardly extending leg **6064** extending laterally therefrom. Each end of the insert portions **6062** is tapered so as to facilitate the insertion of the insert portion into the opening defined at the end of the top cap. Each wing of the insert portion further includes a tapered crush rib **6066** that engages the inner surface of the top cap so as to provide a friction fit therewith. In addition, a first pair of stops **6068** extends downwardly from the wings and are configured to abut an end of the top cap so as to prevent the insert

portion from being inserted too far into the end cap. In addition, a pair of guides **6078** slidably engage an inner edge of the top cap to further secure the light seal to the top cap **110** and prevent lateral movement therebetween.

Referring to FIGS. 68-72, a corner post light seal member **960** is shown. The light seal includes a base portion **962** that is supported on the upper plate member of the corner post. The base portion **962** includes an opening that is aligned with the opening **328** in the upper plate member that receives the post member, such that the post member **420** can be disposed through the hole in the base portion and threadably engage the plate member. A plurality of arm portions **966** extend upwardly from the base portion. Each arm portion includes a pair of flexible fins **968** that extend laterally outwardly from the arm portion in a substantially perpendicular relationship to each other. The fins span at least a portion of the gap formed between adjacent wall panels oriented at right angles, or between the various wall panels and cover members. The flexible fins **968** are folded or bent inwardly to fit beneath the cover member **340** that is mounted to one or more sides of the corner post as shown in FIG. 72.

As shown in FIGS. 68 and 70, a light seal member **970** is shown with relatively short downwardly extending legs that overlap with the upwardly extending arms and fins of the light seal. The light seal member **970** includes a mounting flange **434** with a slotted hole **436**, a round hole **438** and a cut out **440**, which mate with the post members in the manner described above with respect to light seal member **432**. The corner post light seal configuration shown in FIGS. 68-72 has several advantages. First, because the light seal member is supported by the corner post and includes upwardly extending arm portions, it does not need to be removed when the top caps are removed for wiring changes and the like. In addition, the light seal member **970** can be configured with shorter legs, and is more easily installed.

As shown in FIGS. 73 and 74, another embodiment of a light seal member **980** includes a base portion **982** that is supported on top of an upper draw block **280** and draw rod **290**. In particular, the base portion has a recess **984** shaped to receive the draw block **280** as the end of the draw rod **290** extends upwardly in an

opening **987** formed in the base portion. The light seal member includes a pair of upwardly extending arm portions **986** that bridge the gap between adjacent wall panels positioned in an end-to-end configuration. A light seal member **990** similar to member **450** shown in FIG. 6, but with shorter legs **992**, is then installed between the adjacent top caps installed on top of the wall panels arranged in the end-to-end configuration. Again, the light seal member **980** remains seated on the draw block when the top cap is removed for access to the top channel, and the top cap can be more easily installed because of the relatively short length of the legs extending downwardly from the light seal.

In yet another embodiment of a light seal **5080**, shown in FIGS. 147 and 148, the base portion **5082** includes a horizontal portion **5084**, a pair of sidewalls **5086**, and a pair of end walls **5088**. An opening **5087** is formed in the horizontal portion. The opening is dimensioned to receive an end of the draw rod connector. A pair of recesses **5090**, preferably through openings, are formed in each end wall **5088**, and preferably extends into the junction formed with the horizontal portion of the base portion. The recess defines a lip **5092** in each end wall. The inner surface of the end wall **5088** includes a tapered portion between the lip **5092** and a terminal edge of the wall. The light seal further comprises a pair of longitudinally extending leg portions **5094**. Each leg portion further comprises a flexible flange portion, or fin, **5096**, which extends laterally therefrom and preferably each leg portion includes a flange extending laterally in the opposite direction from the other. The fins **5096** can be folded or bent out of the way when the light seal is mated with a cover member. At least one of the leg portions further comprises a tab **5098** extending laterally inward toward the other leg. Alternatively, both leg portions can be provided with a tab. The tab can be grasped by a user to hold and locate the light seal during installation.

Referring to FIG. 152, an alternative embodiment of a connector draw block **6080** is shown that is similar to the draw block shown in FIG. 28. The draw block **6080** includes a horizontal surface **6082**, a pair of vertical end surfaces **6084** and a pair of vertical side surfaces **6086**. A pair of protuberances **6088**, or tabs, extend from each end of the draw block near the juncture with the horizontal

surface. The protuberances **6088** preferably include an upper tapered portion that facilitates the installation of the light seal thereover. It should be understood that any of the draw blocks illustrated in the figures could be similarly configured with protuberances.

During installation, the light seal **5080** is disposed on the draw block **6080**, which is received in the recess, such that the horizontal portion **5084** of the light seal is disposed on the horizontal surface **6082** of the draw block. At the same time, the protuberances **6088** slide along the tapered portions of the end walls **5088** until they are received in the recess **5090** and are engaged with the lip **5092** in a snap-fit engagement. As such, the light seal and draw block, or connector, are releasably attached and can be manipulated as a unit for installation and the like. One of skill in the art should understand that the protuberances and recesses, with the defined lip, could be reversed, with the protuberance formed on the light seal, and preferably on the end wall, and with a recess and lip formed in the draw block, preferably on an end surface.

When installed, as shown in FIG. 157, a pair of light seals **5080** are releasably connected to a pair of draw block **6080** connectors, with the draw block connectors further engaging a corner post and an adjacent wall panel. In this embodiment, the light seals **5080** disposed on the draw blocks **6080**, which connect the wall panels to the corner post, in combination with the overlapping leg portions **6022** of the light seals **6018** releasably attached to the corner cap and top caps, serve to block any light that may tend to seep or leak between the corner post and wall panel.

In addition, the light seal and draw block can be used to connect a pair of wall panels arranged in an end-to-end configuration, as shown in FIG. 156. In such a configuration, the light seal **6060** is further installed to span between adjacent top caps **110** disposed on the wall panels with its leg **6064** extending downwardly in an overlapping relationship with the upwardly extending legs **5094** of the light seal so as to prevent light from seeping between the wall panels.

Referring to FIGS. 36 and 38-40, a connector member is provided to attach a shorter wall panel to a taller wall panel. In this configuration, the connector

member includes an upper and lower draw block and a draw rod. The upper draw block **460** includes a pair of wedge members **462** on one side and a pair of hook members **464** on the opposite side. The hook members **464** are adapted to engage the slots **86** in the hanger bracket **70** attached to the side of the taller wall panel. The wedge members **462** engage the top **298** of the hanger bracket channels **72** on the shorter wall panel as described above. To connect the panels, the draw rod **296** is tightened to pull the two wall panels together. A light seal **470** is installed on the shorter panel so that its legs **472** are disposed on either side of the upper draw block **460**. An insert portion **474** of the light seal **470** is received in the top cap **110** attached to the top of the shorter panel. The end of the light seal **470** is defined by a flat surface **478** which extends downwardly from a rib **476**. The flat surface **478** abuts the hanger bracket **70** on the taller panel.

In an alternative embodiment of the light seal **7000**, shown in FIGS. 149-151, the light seal **7000** comprises a base portion **7002** having a horizontal portion **7004**, a pair of outer sidewalls **7006**, a pair of inner sidewalls **7008** and an end wall **7010**. The inner sidewalls **7008** and the end wall **7010** have an opening **7012**, or recess, formed therein. The recess **7012** defines a lip **7014**. Each of the inner sidewalls **7008** includes a tapered portion extending laterally toward an edge of the sidewall. The horizontal portion includes a cut-out **7016** shaped to receive an end of the draw rod connector. The light seal further includes a pair of longitudinally extending leg portions **7018**, with one of the legs preferably comprising a laterally extending tab **7020** suited for grasping by a user.

As shown in FIG. 153, an alternative embodiment of the change-of-height draw block connector **7060** shown in FIG. 38 as draw block **460**, includes a horizontal surface **7062** and opposite side surfaces 7**064**. A protuberance **7068**, or tab, extends from each side surface. The protuberance **7068** is preferably tapered. During installation, the light seal **7000** is preferably slid over the draw block **7060** from an end thereof such that the tapered portion of the inner sidewalls **7008** rides over the tapered portion of the protuberance **7068** until the protuberance engages the lip **7014** of the inner sidewall in a snap fit engagement. The upper surface of the protuberance further engages a second lip **7022** formed along the bottom of the

recess to prevent the vertical separation of the light seal and draw block connector. One of skill in the art should understand that the recess and protuberance could be reversed as between the light seal and the draw block connector. Once installed in a releasable configuration, the light seal **7000** and draw block **7060** assembly can be manipulated by a user, for example, by grasping the tab, as needed to position the assembly between adjacent wall panels.

Referring to FIGS. 3, 36, 39 and 57, a pair of end cover brackets **480** are installed on the exposed end of any wall panel which is not connected to another wall panel or a corner post. The end cover bracket **480** includes a pair of outwardly facing grooves **482** running along opposite side edges of the bracket. An end cover **484** is attached to the bracket **480** on the end of the panel to provide a finished appearance. The cover **484** comprises a channel with a top wall **486** closing the upper end of the channel. The end cover also includes a pair of U-shaped brackets **488** mounted inside the channel. The brackets each include inwardly facing flanges **490** which are inserted into the grooves **482** in the end cover bracket mounted to the end of the wall panel. A light seal can be installed between the end cover and the top cap of the wall panel, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 36.

In an alternative embodiment, shown in FIGS. 154-155, a longitudinally extending light seal **7080** comprises a first and second flange **7082, 7084**. The first flange **7082** extends laterally from the second flange **7084**, which is connected to the inner surface of the cover channel **7086**. The second flange is preferably attached to the cover with a double-sided tape, or other adhesive, although it should be understood that other ways of attaching the light seal would be acceptable, for example by way of mechanical fasteners such as staples and the like. The second flange **7084** preferably extends laterally out of the channel, as shown in FIG. 155, such that it has a greater lateral extent than the sidewalls **7088** of the end cover. The term lateral means that the first flange **7082** is not co-planar with the second flange **7084** but rather extends at some angle (not necessarily perpendicular) from the second flange.

When the end cover is installed on the end of the wall panel, the first flange **7082** can flexibly abut the end of the panel. Alternatively, the flange **7082** extends into and is received in the outwardly opening upper horizontal channel of the wall panel so as to prevent light from leaking or seeping between the end cover and the wall panel. The first flange **7082** can achieve a flexible abutment in more than one way. For example, the entire light seal, and in particular the first flange, can be made of a flexible material, such that the flange itself flexes as it abuts the end of the wall panel. Alternatively, the first flange, which can also be made of a non-flexible material, can be flexibly attached to the second flange, for example by way of a hinge, and preferably a living hinge, such that it again flexibly abuts the end of the wall panel. Of course, the light seal could be made of a flexible material, such a plastic, and also include a hinge between the first flange and the second flange. It should also be understood that the first flange could be attached to the end cover in other configurations not necessarily involving another flange. Moreover, the first flange can be flexed completely within the channel **7086** when not needed, for example, when the end cover is installed over a member that extends into the channel.

When installing a shorter panel adjacent to a taller panel, an end cover bracket **480** is mounted to the exposed portion of the hanger bracket and wall panel end extending above the shorter panel. A short end cover **485**, shown in FIGS. 36 and 40, is mounted on the bracket so that the exposed upper portion of the taller wall panel is covered. A light seal **450** is then installed between the end cover and the top cap on the taller wall panel.

Alternatively, as shown in FIGS. 126 and 127, a clip **2002** has a plurality of offset tabs **2004**. The flanges **490** of the bracket **480** are received in the spaces formed between the tabs **2004** as the end cover, with its brackets **480**, is slid onto the clips **2002**. The clips **2002** are attached to the hanger brackets with a pair of fasteners **2008**.

Referring to FIGS. 41-42, the wall panel also can be attached to a permanent wall **494**. In this arrangement, a mounting plate **496** is disposed inside a channel-shaped cover **498** having a top wall **499**, similar to an end cover. A

hanger bracket **70**, the cover **498** and mounting plate **496** are mounted on the permanent wall **494** with a plurality of fasteners. The wall panel is connected to the hanger bracket with a connector member, including an upper and lower draw block and draw rod, as described above, with a light seal **450** being inserted between the cover and the top cap of the adjacent panel.

As shown in FIGS. 75-81 and 120-129, one or more upper, stackable wall panels **1000** can be installed on top of one or more lower wall panels in various configurations. Each upper, stackable wall panel is preferably of the same construction as one of the wall panels described above, although it should be understood that wall panels of various constructions can be attached using the connector members described herein. Hanger brackets **70** are attached to the vertical side frame members of the upper wall member and extend downwardly from the bottom of the panel so that the bottom of the hanger brackets **70** overlies and is spaced apart from the top of the hanger brackets **270** mounted on the ends of the lower wall panel. As with the wall panels described above, each upper panel includes a upper channel forming a horizontal wire raceway that can be closed off with a top cap, and a pair of vertical wire raceways **108** that are aligned with the vertical raceways in the lower wall panels. The upper channel can be formed by the space between the wall members, or can include a separate channel member **940**.

Referring to FIGS. 75 and 122-123, a pair of lower wall panels are positioned end-to-end and connected with a connector member, which includes upper and lower draw blocks and a draw rod as described above. A spanner member **1020**, shown in FIGS. 82-84, is then disposed in the upper horizontal channels in each of the wall panels and is attached thereto with a plurality of fasteners **1022** which secure the spanner to the upper horizontal frame members of the adjacent lower wall panels. As used herein, the term spanner member is meant to refer to a member, such as a brace or bracket, that spans or bridges the distance between two adjacent members, shown as wall panels. The spanner member is formed as a channel member **1024** having a pair of openings **1028** formed in the base **1023** of the channel that are aligned with and provide access to the vertical

raceways **108** of the wall panels that the spanner member connects. The channel member also has a cut out portion **1026** in the middle of the member that overlies the upper draw block and draw rod connecting the lower panels to each other. The spanner member also includes a bracket member **1030** having two side portions **1032**, each with two flanges **1034** extending outwardly from the side portion. The side portions are joined by a cross member **1036** that forms a horizontal support surface. The bracket is inserted in the cut out portion of the channel member and the four flange portions are welded, or otherwise attached, to sidewalls **1025** of the channel member to strengthen the spanner assembly. As shown in FIG. 83, the bottom of the cross member **1036** is spaced above the bottom surface of the channel member to provide clearance for the underlying draw block and draw rod.

When used as a lower spanner member, a draw block **1040**, shown in FIGS. 82 and 83, is inserted in the cutout prior to the bracket member being attached to the channel member. The draw block **1040** includes a pair of shelf portions **1042** extending from each side of the draw block. The shelf portions engage a top edge **1027** of the cutout on each of the channel sidewalls. The draw block also includes wedge members and draw surfaces, with a flat space therebetween, as described above with reference to the other draw blocks. The bottom surface of the draw block is supported by the bracket member cross member **1036** such that the draw block is trapped between the bracket member and channel member.

Referring to FIG. 75, a spanner member **1020** is also mounted across and within the top channels of the upper stackable wall panels, such that the openings **1028** are aligned with the vertical raceways **108** of the upper wall panels. The upper spanner member does not include a draw block, but is mounted over an upper draw block **280** that engages the hanger brackets on the adjacent upper, stackable panels. Draw blocks **280** and **1040** are connected with a draw rod **296**. In this way, an upper connector member, including draw rod **296** and draw blocks **280, 1040**, overlies the connector member connecting the lower panels and is used to connect the upper panels to one another and to the lower panels. In particular, the draw rod **296** is rotated so as to draw the upper and lower draw blocks **280**,

1040 toward each other so as to thereby pull the hanger brackets together and to mount the upper, stackable wall panels to the lower wall panels.

Now referring to FIGS. 76 and 124, an upper stackable wall panel **1000** is shown as being mounted to a pair of lower wall panels arranged in an end-to-end configuration. In this arrangement, a spanner member **1020** with a draw block **1040** is installed in the lower wall panels over a draw block **280** as described above and as shown in FIG. 123. An upper draw block **280** is then installed on the hanger bracket of the upper, stackable panel and a draw rod **296** is used to clamp the upper, stackable panel to the lower panels. In this way, the connector member, which includes the draw rod **296** and the upper and lower draw blocks **280** and **1040**, connects the upper, stackable panel to the lower panels. A cover member can then be installed over the exposed hanger member and draw rod of the upper, stackable wall panel.

Now referring to FIGS. 77 and 120-121, a taller lower panel is shown attached to a shorter lower wall panel using a connector member, including draw block **460**, in the manner described above with reference to FIGS. 36 and 38-40. An upper, stackable panel can then be installed on top of the shorter lower wall panel to equalize the height of the adjacent panels. In this configuration, a support bracket **1060**, **3060**, shown in FIGS. 87-89 and 120 respectively, is mounted to the shorter lower wall panel.

In one embodiment, the support bracket **1060** is formed as a channel **1062** with a base **1066** and a pair of sidewalls **1064**. A support member **1068** includes a vertical flange that extends upwardly from one end of the bracket to close the channel on that end. A horizontal support flange **1070** extends outwardly from the vertical flange and includes an opening **1072**. The support flange has a T-shaped configuration that is shaped to support a draw block **1080**, shown in FIGS. 90-92.

In an alternative embodiment, shown in FIG. 120, the support bracket **3060** has a channel **3062** with a base **3066** and a pair of sidewalls **3064**. The end of the channel is closed by a support member **3068**, which formed as an upstanding channel that nests between the sidewalls **3064**. The support member can be

attached to the sidewalls by welding, with fasteners, or any other well known method of attachment. The support member has a pair of mounting holes **3063**.

As shown in FIGS. 90-92, the draw block **1080** includes a middle portion **1082** having a threaded opening **1084** running therethrough and a pair of draw surfaces **1086** formed along the top of wedge members **1088** disposed on outwardly extending side portions **1092**. A ledge **1090** or shelf is formed on each side portion at the base of each wedge member and is designed to engage the lower end of the hanger bracket attached to the upper, stackable wall panel. The draw block is attached to the closed end of the channel. In particular, the draw block is disposed on top of the support flange **1070** with the middle portion and wedge members extending upwardly therefrom and is secured to the flange with a bolt **1102**, or like fastener extending through the hole in the flange member. Alternatively, the draw block can be secured to the flange member by welding or the like. The bottom of the support flange, and the head of the bolt extending therethrough, is spaced above and provides clearance for the underlying draw block that clamps the shorter lower wall panel to the taller lower wall panel.

In an alternative embodiment of the draw block **4080**, which is similar to the draw block **1080** as shown in FIGS. 131 and 132, the side portions **4092** act as a spacer and extend outwardly from the middle portion (away from the draw surfaces) so as to ensure that the threaded opening is aligned with the draw rod. The draw block **4080** also has a pair of mounting holes **4094** disposed laterally through the side portions **4092**. The mounting holes **4094** are positioned to be aligned with the mounting holes **3063** in the support member **3068**. The draw block **4080** is then mounted to the vertical support member **3068** with a pair of fasteners, shown as bolts. Alternatively, the draw block could be welded to the support member, or adhesively secured thereto.

The support bracket **1060, 3060**, with the draw block **1080, 4080** attached thereto, is disposed in the top channel of the lower wall panel such that an opening **1065** formed in the support bracket overlies and is aligned with the vertical raceway and such that the sidewalls of the support bracket are laterally

supported by the channel sidewalls. The support bracket is mounted to the upper frame member with a plurality of fasteners, adhesive, or a combination thereof.

Referring to FIGS. 77 and 121, a spanner member **1020** is installed between the upper, stackable wall panel and the taller lower wall panel as described above with reference to FIG. 75. A draw block **280** is mounted on the adjacent hanger members and a short draw rod **296** is used to connect the upper and lower draw blocks **280, 1080** so as to thereby mount the upper panel to the shorter and taller lower wall panels. The draw rod **296** and upper and lower draw blocks **280, 1080** comprise a connector member, which connects the upper panel to the shorter and taller lower wall panels and overlies the connector member, which includes a pair of draw blocks and a draw rod, connecting the lower wall panels. The draw rod **296** threadably engages the upper portion of the hole **1084** in the draw block **1080**, while the bolt **1102** threadably engages the lower portion thereof. Alternatively, the draw rod can be rotatably secured to the draw block.

Now referring to FIG. 78, a shorter lower panel is again shown as attached to a taller lower panel, with a first upper, stackable panel attached to the lower panel in the manner just described, except that the spanner member **1020** connecting the taller lower panel and the first stackable wall panel includes a draw block **1040**, again with the draw block and cross member spaced above the upper draw block **280**, which is part of the connector member used to clamp the first stackable wall panel to the taller lower wall panel and to the shorter lower wall panel. In addition, a second stackable panel is attached to the top of taller lower panel in the same manner as described above with reference to FIG. 76.

Now referring to FIGS. 79 and 125, an upper stackable wall panel is shown as attached to a lower wall panel, with the two panels forming an exposed end of the wall panel assembly. In this configuration, a stand-alone hanger bracket **70** functions as a connector member. The hanger bracket **70** has a length equal to the combined height of the lower and upper wall panels and is placed adjacent the two panels. A second connector member, including an upper draw block **460**, along with a draw rod **296** and a lower draw block **290**, are used to connect the stand-alone hanger bracket, or first connector member, to the lower wall panel as

described above with reference to FIGS. 36 and 38-40. In particular, the wedge members **462** engage the hanger bracket **70** on the lower panel, while the hook members **464** engage the slots **86** on the stand-alone hanger bracket **70**. A support bracket **1060, 3060**, with draw block **1080, 4080** attached thereto, is then butted up against the hanger bracket **70** so as to overlie the draw block **460**. An upper draw block **280**, a draw rod **296** and lower draw block **1080, 4080**, which function as a third connector member, is used to connect the upper panel to the hanger bracket connector member and to the lower panel. In particular, the upper draw **280** is installed to engage the hanger bracket on the upper, stackable panel and the stand-alone hanger bracket. The second draw rod **296** is then used to clamp the upper, stackable panel to the stand-alone hanger bracket and to the support bracket **1060** mounted to the lower wall panel as described above. It should be understood that the stand-alone hanger bracket, or first connector member, the draw blocks **460, 290** and draw rod **296**, or second connector member, and the draw blocks **280**, and **1080, 4080**, or third connector member, can also be considered in combination as a single connector member for connecting the upper wall panel to the lower panel.

A cover **1110**, shown in FIGS. 93-94 is then installed on the exposed stand-alone hanger bracket to provide a finished appearance. In this configuration, the exposed portion of the stand-alone hanger bracket is opposite of the exposed portion of a hanger bracket attached to the end of the panel. To facilitate the attachment of the cover member to the inverted hanger bracket, a pair of clip members **1112** are installed inside the cover **1110**. Each clip member **1112** includes a resilient arm portion **1114** having an end portion **1116** that releasably engages the channels of the hanger bracket. An alternative embodiment of the clip 6112 having resilient arm portions **6114** and end portions **6116** that releasably engage the slots is shown in FIG. 134.

Now referring to FIG. 80, a pair of lower wall panels are shown as attached to a corner post as described above. As described above, the corner post **320**, in combination with one or more pairs of draw rods **296** and upper and lower draw blocks **280, 290**, function as a connector member to connect the lower wall panels.

A corner post extension **1120**, shown in FIGS. 85 and 86, is then mounted to the top of the corner post, and can also be considered as part of the connector member. In a first embodiment, the corner post extension has the same construction as the corner post described above (with the same reference numbers calling out those aspects that are the same), except that the lower plate member **326** is mounted distally from the lower end of the extension. In addition, each side of the extension has a cut out **1126** along the lower end of the extension below the lower plate member. A leg portion **1128**, formed as an L-shaped angled member, is welded in each corner of the extension and extends downwardly therefrom. The extension **1120** is mounted on the corner post such that the leg portions **1128** are disposed in each inner corner of the upper portion of the corner post and are supported on the upper plate member **324** of the corner post. A bolt **1130** is then installed through the plate member and threadably engages the upper plate member in the corner post **320** to clamp the extension to the corner post. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 98, a draw rod **296** is inserted through the opening in the upper plate of the extension member. The draw rod extends through the lower plate until it engages the hole in the upper plate of the corner post. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 85 and 86, a window **1132** is provided in the extension, both to install the bolt, as well as to provide access for a tool or the like to tighten the bolt.

In another embodiment of the corner post extension, shown in FIG. 133, the leg portions **1128** are more elongated and hold the corner post extension above the lower corner post to provide clearance over the draw blocks used to mount the lower wall panel or panels to the corner post. In addition, two plate members **323** and **325** are mounted in an upper portion of the corner post extension. A draw rod **296** engages the plate member **323** and clamps the corner post extension to the corner post below as it engages the opening in the plate member disposed in the lower corner post tube. The second plate member **325** includes a relative large opening **327** centered above the opening **328** in the first plate member so that the draw rod can be installed and accessed through the opening **372** by a tool or the like. As shown in FIG. 119, a plate member **3020** is then mounted on the plate

member **325** to cover the opening **325**. The plate member **3020** is mounted to the plate member **325** with a double-sided tape, adhesive, welding and/or fasteners. The plate member **3020** also includes an opening **3021** adapted to threadably receive the post member **402**, which supports the corner post cap. The corner post light seal is also supported by the plate member **3020**.

Again referring to FIG. 80, the lower wall panels are mounted to the corner post as described above. The extension is then mounted to the corner post with the cut outs **1126** providing clearance over the draw blocks used to mount the lower wall panel or panels to the corner post. A support bracket **1060** is then mounted in the upper channel of the lower panel with a draw block **1080** as described above. An upper draw block **280** is then installed so as to engage the upper edge of the corner post extension **1120** and the hanger bracket **70** of the upper, stackable panel. A draw rod **296** is used to connect the draw blocks **280, 1080** so as to securely mount the upper, stackable panel to the corner post extension and lower panel. In this way, the draw rod **296**, draw blocks **280, 1080** and corner post extension **1120** can be considered a connector member connecting the upper panel to the lower panels. It should be understood, that an upper panel could also be installed on the other lower panel, or panels, in the same manner.

Referring to FIG. 81, a corner post **320** is shown as having a height equal to the combined height of the lower and upper wall panels. The lower wall panel is attached to the corner post using a draw block **460**. The corner post has a pair of slots formed in each side which are shaped to receive the hook members **464** of the draw block **460**. The upper, stackable wall panel is then attached to the lower wall panel and corner post using a support bracket **1060, 3060** with a draw block **1080, 4080** overlying the draw block **460**, an upper draw block **280** and a draw rod **296** as described above.

In an alternative embodiment, an upper stackable panel can be attached to a lower wall panel simply by removing the hanger brackets on both the upper and lower panel and replacing them with a single hanger bracket having a length equal to the combined height of the upper and lower panels. The hanger bracket is

attached to each wall panel using a plurality of fasteners to secure one panel to the other.

In another embodiment, shown in FIGS. 128 and 129, a stand-alone hanger bracket **70** is attached to the upper portion of the hanger bracket of a lower wall panel with a plurality of fasteners **5001**. The stackable upper wall panel is then attached to the stand-alone hanger bracket using a support bracket **1060, 3060** with a draw block **1080, 4080**, draw rod **296** and draw block **280** in the same manner as described above with respect to FIGS. 79 and 125.

In yet another embodiment, shown in FIG. 98, a support bracket includes a base portion **1150** having an opening **1152** that overlies and is aligned with the vertical channel. A flange **1154** extends downwardly from an outer edge of the opening and abuts the inner surface of the vertical frame member. A plurality of fasteners **1156** are used to secure the bracket to the upper horizontal frame member and to the vertical frame member. A hanger bracket **70** is attached, preferably by welding, to an outer end of the bracket and extends upwardly therefrom. An upper wall panel is then installed between opposing hanger brackets and attached thereto with a plurality of fasteners. The hanger brackets can then be secured to any one of an adjacent hanger bracket, corner post or corner post extension (shown in FIG. 98) using the various draw block assemblies described above. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 98, a draw block **1190** having a horizontally oriented opening **1192** includes a hook portion **1194** that engages an upper edge of the corner post extension. A fastener is installed through the opening and threadably engages a hole in the upper portion of the adjacent hanger bracket.

In yet another embodiment of a stackable wall panel assembly, shown in FIGS. 158 and 163-165, a first and second upper wall panel **1000** are connected to a lower wall panel, both of which are shown in the figures as comprising only a core **800, 1000** for the purpose of illustrating the various stackable components. Likewise, Figure 214 illustrates an upper wall panel **800** connected to a lower wall panel **1000**. It should be understood that opposing wall members can be affixed to each side of the cores as explained above. In this way, each upper and lower

stackable wall panel is preferably of the same construction as one of the wall panels described above. Of course, it should be understood that wall panels of various constructions, including solid wall panels, would also work.

Each upper and lower wall panel has a top **801, 1001**, a bottom **803, 1003**, vertically extending opposite ends **805, 1005** and opposite sides **807, 1007**. As best shown in FIGS. 160-164, a rail **8000** formed as a shallow channel is secured to the top **801** of the lower wall panel. The rail **8000** includes a pair of openings **8002** that are aligned with the vertical channels **108** or raceways formed in the lower wall panel. A pair of stanchions **8004** each include a lower foot portion **8006** that is disposed in the rail channel **8000** and is attached to the lower wall panel, and a side wall portion **8008** that is secured to an end of the hanger bracket **70** extending upwardly from the lower wall panel, preferably with a pair of mechanical fasteners. The stanchion **8004** further comprises an upwardly extending post **8010** and an upper support portion **8012** having a platform **8014**.

Referring to FIGS. 198, 203-204 and 207-208, an alternative embodiment of a stanchion includes a pair of secondary platforms **8005** that extend upwardly from the platform **8014**. The secondary platforms have end portions that are indented opposite each other so as to form a recess **8007** around an elongated opening **8009** formed through the support portion **8012** on each side thereof. Likewise, the foot portion **8006** of the stanchion includes a pair of elongated openings **8011** formed therein. Preferably, the openings **8009, 8011** in the foot portion and support portion are aligned. The stanchion **8004** further includes a pair of openings **8013** formed in the foot portion and a pair of openings **801** formed through the support portion. A fastener is inserted through the openings **8013** and is engaged with the lower panel **800** to secure the stanchion thereto. The stanchion **8004** further includes a pair of upwardly extending locating tabs **8017**, positioned adjacent an outboard end of the stanchion. A platform **8019** is formed adjacent to and between the tabs and is level and coplanar with the upper surface of the secondary platform **8005**. A rail or channel **8000** is disposed on top **801** of the lower panel **800**. The rail **8000** has opposite end portions that have cut-outs

8021, which are aligned with the vertical raceways in the lower panel with the ends **8023** of the rail disposed on opposite sides of the stanchins.

Referring to FIGS. 160, 161, 198, 202 and 207-208, a rail member **8020**, also configured as a channel, spans the distance between the stanchions **8010**. The rail **8020** includes a bottom **8024** and a pair of upwardly extending walls **8026** each having an inwardly extending rib portion **8028**. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 160 and 161, an upper flange **8030** extends outwardly from a top portion of each wall. The bottom **8024** of the rail is secured to the support portion **8012** of the stanchion with a plurality of mechanical fasteners engaging openings **8015**. The rail includes a pair of openings **8022** that are aligned with the vertical raceways **108** of the upper wall panel. It should be understood that in alternative embodiments, the rail can be integrally formed with the stanchions or can be attached by welding, bonding or the like and the like. Although a pair of stanchions are shown, it should be understood that a plurality of stanchions greater than two could also be used.

As shown in FIGS. 198, 202 and 207-208, one alternative embodiment of the rail includes a pair of elongated and laterally extending openings **8025** that are shaped to receive the secondary platforms **8005** of the stanchion as the rail is supported on the platform **8014**. In this embodiment, the rail preferably does not include an outwardly extending flange. As shown in FIG. 214, one or more brackets **8027**, similar to those shown in FIG. 13, can be secured to an underside of the bottom of the rail. Various electrical power distribution servers **220**, including electrical harnesses **222** as described above, are secured on tab members extending from the bracket, as shown for example in FIGS. 158 and 214. The electrical harness can be electrically connected to other harnesses located in adjacent panels, in the base of the lower panel, or in other areas of the panel system.

Referring to FIG. 161, in one embodiment, a post **8040** extends upwardly from the bottom of the rail **8020**. In a preferred embodiment, the post is defined by a frusto-conically shaped spacer **8042** that is secured to the rail and stanchion with a fastener **8044**. The head **8046** of the fastener preferably is the same

diameter of the top of the spacer **8042** so as to further define the post. It should be understood that the post alternatively could be integrally formed with either the stanchion, wherein the post extends through an opening in the rail, or with the rail. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 202, the assembly does not include a post.

Referring to FIGS. 171-173, a pair of spacer members **8050**, configured as blocks, are secured to the bottom **1003** of the upper wall panel adjacent opposite ends thereof. Each spacer member **8050** comprises a lower portion **8052** and an upper portion **8054**. The lower portion **8052** has a width dimensioned to be received in the rail channel **8020** between the ribs **8028** of the walls. The upper portion **8054** has a width dimensioned to be received in the channel between an upper portion of the walls **8026**. The spacer member **8050** comprises three clearance holes **8056** passing therethrough, a pair of fastener holes **8058** and a slotted hole **8060**, which receives the post **8040**. One or more of the holes **8056** are shaped and dimensioned to receive a draw rod, as explained below. The spacer member **8050** is secured to the bottom **1003** of the upper wall panel with a pair of fasteners **8062**, which extend through holes **8058**. The holes **8058** are preferably countersunk to receive the heads of the fasteners, which are preferably flat, so as to maintain a flat bottom surface on the spacer member.

The upper wall panel **1000** is disposed on the rail **8020** such that the post **8040** is received in the slotted hole **8060** formed in the spacer member as the upper and lower portions of the spacer member are received in the channel. The conical shape of the post **8040** facilitates the insertion of the post into the slotted hole **8060** and aligns the wall panels as it is fully inserted into the opening. It should be understood that the spacer member could be integrally formed with the upper wall panel, or that the upper wall panel could be provided with an opening shaped to receive the post.

In an alternative embodiment, shown in FIG. 199, the bottom of the upper panel, and in particular the bottom of the lower frame member **8818**, has a downwardly extending insert portion **8819** having a width that is less than the overall width of the wall panel. The width of the insert portion is dimensioned to be received in the rail channel **8060**, with the rib portions **8028** preferably

engaging the sides of the insert portion **8819**. The insert portion **8819** can be provided with an opening shaped to receive the post, or it preferably can simply rest on the secondary platforms **8014, 8019**. In this embodiment, the wall panel does not have any spacer members.

As shown in FIGS. 207 and 208, the tab members of the stanchion are received in the ends of the hanger bracket channels, which rest on the platform **8019**, while the bottom of the insert portion **819** rests on the secondary platforms **8005**. The inboard side of the tabs **8017** engages the end of the insert portion, or the end of the upper wall panel, and locates the wall panel on the stanchion.

As explained above, a channel member **940** is secured to the top of the upper wall panel **1000**. The channel member includes a bottom and a pair of walls **942** extending upwardly therefrom. A rib **944** extends inwardly from each wall.

If only a single upper wall panel is attached to the lower wall panel, in one embodiment, a connector member **8070**, best shown in FIG. 159, is disposed in the channel **940** secured to the top of the upper wall panel. The connector member **8070** is preferably formed as a plate **8076** having a pair of slotted openings **8072** terminating in an enlarged opening **8074**. The connector member further comprises an alignment member **8078**, preferably formed as a tab, which extends laterally outward and downward from the plate **8076**. The alignment member **8078** has a width dimensioned to be received in the channel **300** formed in the hanger bracket **70** of an adjacent wall panel. A connector member, with the alignment member extending upward, can be attached to an adjacent panel for mating and alignment therebetween.

A pair of interior draw members **8096**, preferably configured as draw rods, are inserted through and extend from the top to the bottom of the upper wall panel. A head **8098** on each draw member is inserted through the enlarged opening **8074** of the connector member, and the connector member **8070** is thereafter slid outboard such that the head engages the connector member as the shaft of the draw member extends through the slotted opening **8072**. The draw members **8096** are tightened to releasably secure the upper wall panel **1000** to the rail **8020** and stanchion **8004**, and ultimately to the lower wall panel. It should be understood

that one or more draw members, and preferably two, can be used to secure each end of the upper wall panel to the stanchion and lower wall panel. In an alternative embodiment, explained below, the upper wall panel is secured to the lower wall panel and stanchion with only external draw members, rather than with internal draw rods.

As shown in FIGS. 163-164, the bottom of the rail **8024** and the bottom of the first upper wall panel **1003** are spaced above the top **801** of the lower wall panel. The space **8090** formed between the upper and lower wall panels provides an ideal location for the routing of various power and communication cables and lines. Moreover, as shown in FIG. 158, various outlets **8092** can be secured to one or more of the upper and lower wall panels in the space formed between the upper and lower wall panels, as explained above.

Referring to FIG. 198, in one embodiment of a belt-line panel, a top cap **110** is secured to the rail **8020** instead of an upper panel. In this embodiment, the lower wall panel is provided with a belt-line space, which can house the electrical harness as explained above. The space is formed between the rail and the top of the wall panel.

In an alternative embodiment of the wall panel, the upper horizontal frame member **8816** and the vertical side frame members **8814** are machined to form a channel **8825**, **8827**, with a base portion **8823** and upstanding wall portions **8817**, which preferably have tapered or beveled ends **8821**. Hanger brackets **70** are installed in the relatively shallow channels **8827** formed along the side of the wall panel and are secured to the side frame members. A top channel member **940** (not shown in FIG. 200) is mounted in the channel **8825** formed in the upper horizontal frame member between the opposing wall portions. A filler member **150** is installed in the panel as explained above, while partition members **140** form a pair of vertical raceways with the side frame members. A first and second sheetlike wall member **8820** is secured to the outer side surface of the frame members, preferably with an adhesive. A decorative sheet **930** (not shown), preferably a fabric, is stretched over the outer surface of the wall member, preferably with a barrier sheet disposed therebetween. The edges of the sheet are wrapped around

the edges of the wall members **8820** and the ends of wall portions **8821** of the frame members and are secured to the inside surface of the wall portions with adhesive and/or fasteners, such as staples, or other like known fastening devices. In this embodiment, the wall panel, with its outer hardboard wall member **8820**, is not tackable and is preferably about 3 inches thick. The wall panel construction shown in FIGS. 199 and 200 as just described can be used for either or both of the upper and lower wall panels, depending on whether tackability is desired. Of course it should be understood that the upper wall panel can assume any of the other above-described constructions.

Referring to FIG. 201, preferably, the wall portions **8817** of the belt-line wall panel do not extend beyond the bottom surface of the channel of the upper frame member as much as they do with non belt-line wall panels. For example, as shown in FIG. 201, the wall portions **8817** extend above the bottom surface of the wall member about 3/8 inch, while, as shown in FIG. 200, the wall portions **8817** extend above the bottom surface about 1.20 inches. The shorter wall members used on the belt-line panel provide additional access to the space created between the rail and the top of the wall panel.

As shown in FIGS. 158 and 174-175, a cover member **9010** is preferably connected to the lower wall panel. In particular, the cover member **9010** comprises an outwardly extending web **9012** having a downwardly and inwardly extending, curved flange **9014** and an outwardly extending flange **9016**. A flange portion **9018** also extends outwardly from the bottom and top of the cover member. The inwardly and outwardly extending flanges **9014, 9018** form a cavity **9020** therebetween along a bottom of the cover member. A flange member **9022** extends from a top of the cover member to form a channel and includes an outwardly extending hook portion **9024**. The flange members **9022, 9018** form a cavity therebetween along a top of the cover member. The flange member **9022** engages the flange of the rail, while the flange member **9014** engages the lower wall panel. The cover member can include openings that are aligned with and provide access to various outlets that may be installed in the space **8090** formed between the upper and lower wall panels. It should be understood that the cover

could alternatively be hingedly connected to one or more of the upper wall panel, the rails or the stanchions, or could be removably connected to the wall panel assembly.

In an alternative embodiment, best shown in FIGS. 211-213, a cover **9011** assembly includes a cover member **9013** and a pair of support brackets **9015** secured to the cover member. The cover member **9011** includes opposite downwardly and upwardly extending channels **9017** formed on an inboard side thereof along the top and bottom edges respectively. A notch **9019** is formed in the down and up turned edges of each channel. The bracket **9015** includes an upper and lower insert portion **9021** that is shaped and dimensioned to be received in the channels of the cover member. A bracket **9015** is slid into the each end of the cover member **9013** until a pair of detents **9023** engage the notches formed in the cover member. The bracket includes an upper, laterally extending catch member **9025** having a ramped insert surface **9027** and a catch surface **9029**. The bracket further includes a lower, downwardly and laterally extending catch member **9031** formed as a hook. Preferably, a bracket is inserted in each end of the cover member, although it should be understood that additional brackets can be slideably engaged with the cover member depending on the number of stanchions or like support members that are being used to define the belt-line space.

Referring to FIGS. 212 and 213, the hook **9013** is inserted in the opening **8011** formed in the stanchion foot portion. The cover member **9013** is then pivoted inwardly until the upper catch member **9025** engages the support portion at opening **8009** formed therein, preferably with the ramped surface **9025** engaging the bottom of the support portion to bias the catch member downwardly until it engages the support portion with a snap fit engagement. It should be understood that the cover assembly can be used with a stackable wall assembly, or with a single belt-line wall panel.

As best shown in FIGS. 211 and 212, a light seal **9023** includes a T-shaped insert portion **9035** extending longitudinally therealong. The insert portion is received in a longitudinally extending channel **9039** formed along an outer portion

of the bracket. The light seal further includes a blade portion **9037** that extends outwardly from the end of the cover member and assists in blocking at least a portion of the gap formed between adjacent panels, or between the panel and a corner post.

As best shown in FIG. 213, the post **8010** of the stanchion has a lesser width than the thickness of the wall panels so as to provide a space between the sides of the stanchion **8004** and the interior surface **9026** of the cover members. As such, the various utility lines can be routed around the stanchion post and passed from one panel to the next, as shown for example in FIG. 158.

As shown in FIGS. 163-165, a first and second upper wall panel are connected to a lower wall panel. A second stanchion **9030** is disposed in the channel **940** secured to the top of the first upper wall panel. The second stanchion **9030**, which is preferably formed as an alignment block, comprises a housing **9032** having a cavity **9034** open to the back of the housing. A slotted opening **9036** is formed in a bottom of the stanchion and terminates in an enlarged opening **9038**. A plurality of holes **9040** are formed in the top of the stanchion, and a post **9042**, preferably having a frusto-conical shape, extends upwardly from the top of the stanchion. Upper and lower alignment members **9046**, **9048**, or tabs, extend laterally from a front of the housing. The alignment members are vertically and horizontally offset or staggered, with the inner face **9050**, **9052** of each member being substantially aligned one above the other. The alignment members are slightly tapered, with the inner and outer vertical faces being slightly angled from a plane formed parallel to the sides of the wall panels, such that the alignment members are more easily matingly interfaced.

The second stanchion **9030** is disposed in the channel **940** of the first upper wall panel, with the head **8098** of the draw member **8096** first extending through the enlarged opening **9038** formed in the bottom of the stanchion. The stanchion **9030** is thereafter slid outwardly such that the head of the draw member **8098** engages the bottom of the stanchion as the draw member extends through the slot **9036**. The draw member **8098**, whose opposite end is threadably engaged with the first stanchion as described above, is tightened to secure the second stanchion

9030 and first upper wall panel to the first stanchion **8004** and lower wall panel. The second upper wall panel, with its spacer members **8050**, which is preferably substantially identical to the first upper wall panel with its spacer members, is then disposed on the second stanchions **9030**, with the post **9042** received in the slotted opening **8060** formed in the spacer. The lower portion **8052** of the spacer is received between the ribs **944** of the channel, while the upper portion **8054** is received between the upper portion of the channel walls **942**. One or more draw members **8096** extend through the second upper wall panel from top to bottom and the heads **8098** are thereafter engaged with the connector member **8070** at the top of the second upper wall panel. The draw members **8096**, preferably two, are threadably engaged with the second stanchion **9030** and are tightened to connect the second upper wall panel to the second stanchion, and ultimately to the first upper wall panel. It should be understood that other upper wall panels could be successively stacked on the first and second upper wall panels using additional stanchions and draw members.

In an alternative embodiment, best shown in FIGS. 205-206, 209-210 and 214-215, a locator member **9041**, which can be considered to be yet another stanchion, which should be understood to mean a support positioned between two or more spaced apart members. The locator member **9041** is preferably configured as plate member having a opposite sides **9043** forming primary platforms and a pair of elongated secondary platforms **9045** extending therefrom. The locator member further includes a pair of upwardly extending tabs **9047** and a pair of downwardly extending tabs **9047**, with a platform formed **9049** adjacent to and between each pair of tabs. The platform **9049** is preferably coplanar with the secondary platform **9047**. If no belt-line power is desired in a stackable panel assembly, the locator member can be secured to a lower wall panel with fasteners, which extend through openings formed in the secondary platforms, as shown for example in FIGS. 200, 210, and 215. The inside of the downwardly extending tabs **9047** engages the side of the lower wall panel and locates the locator member on the lower wall panel, with the downwardly facing secondary platform **8045** and the platform **9049** engaging the top of the lower wall panel.

Preferably, a rail **8020** is disposed in the channel formed on the top of the lower wall panel. The secondary platforms **9045** of the locator member **9041** are received in the openings **8025** formed in the rail. The locator is then secured to the wall panel with fasteners as it clamps the rail between the locator member and the wall panel.

Alternatively, the rail **8020** is disposed on top of the locator members, preferably with one located at each end of the lower wall panel. The openings **8025** formed in the rail are received over the secondary platforms **9045** such that the rail is disposed on the platform **9043**, with the upper surface of the bottom **8024** of the rail preferably located below the upper surface of the secondary platform **9045** and the platform **9049**.

In either embodiment, the locator members are preferably secured to the lower wall panel with fasteners, which are inserted through the openings formed in the locator member. The upper wall panel is inserted into the channel formed by the rail **8020** disposed between the wall members of the lower wall panel. The bottom of the upper wall panel is disposed on the platforms **8045, 9049**, with the tabs **9047** of the locator member received in the ends of the hanger bracket **70** and with the inner surface of the tabs engaging the outer surface of the ends of the upper wall panels to locate the upper wall panels on the locator member. In this way, the locator member aligns the upper and lower wall panels. After installation, a gap is formed between the upper edge of the wall member on the lower wall panel and the bottom edge of the wall member on the upper wall panel. Of course, it should be understood that the locator member could be used in a similar fashion to locate a second upper wall panel relative to a first upper wall panel.

As shown in FIG. 158, a first stackable wall panel assembly comprising a wall panel with a second stanchion **9030** can be serially connected with a second stackable wall panel assembly also comprising a second stanchion **9030**. In such a system, the alignment members **9046, 9048** of each stanchion are matingly interfaced as the two assemblies are interconnected. In particular, the inner surface **9050** of the upper alignment member **9046** of one wall panel abuts the

inner surface **9050** of the upper alignment member **9046** of the opposite wall panel. Likewise, the inner surfaces **9052** of the lower alignment members **9048** are abutted. In this way, a pair of identical modular alignment blocks, or stanchions, can be used to align adjacent serially connected wall panels by rotating the alignment block 180 degrees as it is attached to adjacent ends of the serially adjacent wall panels. This orientation allow the alignment members to matingly interface. The tapered configuration of the alignment members facilitates the installation process as the adjacent panels are maneuvered into position. When assembled, the alignment members align the serially connected wall panels and also provide laterally stability to the wall panel system. The stackable wall panel assemblies are connected one to another using various interior draw rods as explained above. When positioned adjacent a corner post, the alignment members are received in the channel formed in the corner post to help align the stacked wall panels with the corner post.

In an alternative embodiment of a stackable wall panel connector system, the first upper wall panel is connected to the lower wall panel with an external connector system. Likewise, the second upper wall panel is connected to the first upper wall panel with an external connector system. In particular, as shown in FIGS. 177-181, a draw block **9200** is disposed on the top edge **298** of the hanger bracket **70** attached to one end of the lower wall panel, such that a pair of draw surfaces **9202** engages the top edge of the hanger bracket. A draw rod **296** is inserted through an opening **9204** formed in one end of the draw block, with the head of the draw rod **296** disposed in a recess **9206** formed in the draw block. An insert portion **9208** of the draw block is received in the channel **300** of the hanger bracket **70** so as to maintain the alignment of the draw block. The draw block **9200** has a cavity **9210** formed therein which is open to opposite sides **9212** of the draw block, such that the cavity extends through the draw block in a direction substantially perpendicular to the orientation of the length of the lower wall panel when installed thereon.

A pair of engagement members **9214** extend inwardly so as to form interior shoulders **9216** that define in part the cavity. The engagement members are

spaced to form an opening **9218**, preferably formed as a slot, in the end of the draw block that communicates with the cavity **9210**. The opening is further enlarged in a circular pattern **9220** above the opening in the other end of the draw block, which also communicates with the cavity, so as to allow the head of the draw rod to pass through the opening and be disposed in the recess formed in the draw block. As explained above, the draw block **9200** can engage hanger brackets on adjacent, serially aligned wall panels, or can engage a wall panel and a top edge of a corner or connector post.

In an alternative embodiment, shown in FIGS. 214, 215 and 217-222, the draw block **9201** includes a cavity **9203** which is open to opposite sides thereof and has eye-shaped opening **9205** formed in a top thereof which communicates with the cavity. It should be understood that the opening **9205**, which functions as a key-hole, could have other shapes besides the eye-shape. The opening **9205** is shaped to receive an insert **9207** having a locking portion **9209** having an engagement surface **9211**, or shoulder. Preferably, the locking portion **9209** is shaped, such as with the eye-shape, to be matingly received through the opening **9205**. The insert **9207** can then be turned, for example by rotating an attached draw rod **296**, so as to rotate the locking portion **9209** inside the cavity **9203** such that the shoulder **9211** engages an interior shoulder **9213** formed in the draw block. The cavity **9203** includes a pair of offset shoulders **9215** that engage the ends of the locking portion as it is rotated to an engaged position so as to prevent the locking portion from rotating 180 degrees, wherein it could again be passed through the opening. To disengage the locking portion **9209**, the draw rod **296** is simply loosened such that the locking portion again rotates until the ends thereof engage the opposite side of the shoulders **9215** wherein it is aligned with the key-hole, or opening **9205**. The draw block **9201** can be used to connect a non belt-line lower and upper wall panel by engaging the upper edge of the hanger bracket on the lower wall panel, or to connect a pair of upper wall panels by engaging the hanger bracket on the lower upper wall panel.

Referring to FIGS. 177 and 182-184, a draw block **9230** is shown as having a cavity **9232** opening to opposite sides **9234** of the draw block, with the cavity

oriented parallel to the length of the wall panel. The draw block is disposed on the top edge **298** of the hanger bracket **70** attached to one end of the first upper wall panel, such that a pair of co-planar draw surfaces **9236** engages the top edge of the hanger bracket. A draw rod **296** is inserted through an opening **9238** formed in one end of the draw block, with the head of the draw block disposed in the cavity formed in the draw block. An insert portion **9240** of the draw block is received in the channel **300** of the hanger bracket **72** so as to maintain the alignment of the draw block. The cavity **9232** has a height sufficient to accommodate the head of the draw rod and a lower portion **9252** of an insert **9250**. The draw block includes a pair of engagement members **2942** that extend inwardly so as to form interior shoulders **9244** that define in part the cavity. The upper end of the draw block has curved exterior shoulders **9247** to facilitate the installation of the draw block by diminishing the footprint thereof. The engagement members are spaced to form an opening **9246**, preferably formed as a slot, in the end of the draw block that communicates with the cavity. The opening is further enlarged in a circular pattern **9248** above the opening in the other end of the draw block, which also communicates with the cavity, so as to allow the head of the draw rod, or a tool, to pass through the opening and be disposed in the cavity formed in the draw block. As explained above, the draw block **9230** can engage hanger brackets on adjacent, serially aligned wall panels, or can engage a wall panel and a top edge of a corner or connector post.

Referring to FIGS. 178 and 185, an insert **9250** includes a lower portion **9252** forming a pair of engagement members **9254**. A neck portion **9256** connects the lower portion to a connector portion **9258**, and defines an upper and lower pair of shoulders **9260, 9262**. The neck **9256** is dimensioned to be slideably received in the slotted opening **9246, 9218** formed in the draw block **9200, 9230** such that the lower portion **9252** is removeably received in the cavity. In this position, the shoulders **9262** formed by the engagement members of the insert engage the shoulders **9216, 9244** formed by the engagement members of the draw block so as to prevent vertical movement or separation of the insert and draw block in response to a tensile force applied thereto. In one embodiment, shown in

FIG. 177, the shoulders **9244, 2962** are tapered to form opposing draw surfaces. Likewise, the upper shoulders **9260** of the insert engage the top of the draw block to support the insert on the draw block such that it does not drop down into the cavity. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 177, the insert includes a stop portion **9264** that defines the upper shoulders **9260**, with a connector portion extending upwardly therefrom. The connector portion **9250** is received in the channel **300** formed in the hanger bracket **72**, and includes a threaded opening **9266** formed in an end thereof.

In an alternative embodiment, shown in FIGS. 215 and 216, a draw block **9217** is shown as joining a belt-line lower wall panel and an upper wall panel. The draw block includes an upper portion **9219** having a cavity **9203**, key-hole opening **9205** and shoulders **9213, 9215** as explained above. The draw block further includes a stem portion **9221** extending downwardly from the upper portion and terminating in a lower portion **9223**, that is configured with draw surfaces **9202**. The stem portion **9221** allows the draw block to be configured to span the distance between the upper wall panel and the lower belt-line wall panel. As shown in FIG. 215, a non belt-line wall panel is configured with a hanger bracket having an opening **9225** formed therein below the top edge thereof. The opening defines an edge **9227** in the hanger bracket that is engaged by the draw surfaces of the draw block **9217** as the draw block joins the lower wall panels. In particular, the draw block draw surfaces engage the upper edge of the hanger bracket on the belt-line lower wall panel and the edge **9927** of the hanger bracket on the non belt-line lower wall panel. A draw rod **296** has a head disposed in the cavity **9203** as the draw rod extends through the draw block stem and between the adjacent lower wall panels wherein it is engaged with a lower draw block **290** engaging the bottom edges of the hanger brackets **70** attached to each lower wall panel.

In installing the connector system, the draw block **9200, 9201, 9217, 9230** is engaged with the upper edge **298** of the hanger bracket **72** and a draw rod **296** extends between and connects the draw block with a lower draw block **290** engaged with a bottom edge of the hanger bracket **72** and an adjacent panel or

connector post. In one embodiment, the insert **9250** is then slid into engagement with the draw block as the lower portion **9252** is received in the cavity **9210**. Or in the alternative embodiment, the insert **9207** is inserted through the key-hole opening **9205** and is rotated such that the shoulders **9211** of the insert engage the opposing shoulders **9213** of the draw block. The draw block **9230, 9201, 9200** is then engaged with the upper edge **298** of the hanger bracket **72** of the first upper wall panel as the upper wall panel is disposed on the lower panel, and more preferably on the stanchion **8004**. A draw rod **296** is inserted through the draw block **9230** and is threadably engaged with the threaded opening **9266** formed in the end of the connector portion **9258** of the insert. The draw rod **296** is tightened to clamp the first upper wall panel to the lower wall panel, and more preferably with the stanchion disposed therebetween. Alternatively, in the embodiment shown in FIGS. 220 and 221, the locking portion **9209** of the insert is rotated by the draw rod into the engaged position wherein the ends engage the stop **9213** or shoulders formed in the cavity.

As best shown in FIG. 177, a second upper wall panel can then be installed on the first upper wall panel, and more preferably, is installed on the stanchion **9030, 9270**. An insert **9250, 9207** is slideably or rotatably disposed in the cavity **9232, 9203** of the draw block engaging the upper edge of the hanger bracket of the first upper wall panel. A draw block **280, 9201** is engaged with the upper edge **298** of the hanger bracket on the second upper wall panel. A draw rod **296** is inserted through the draw block **280, 9201** engaged with the second upper wall panel and is threadably engaged with the connector portion **9258** of the insert so as to connect the second upper wall panel to the first upper wall panel.

In a preferred embodiment, the stanchion **9270** is configured as a simple adapter block, shown in FIG. 176. The adapter block is disposed in the channel **940** secured to the top of the first upper wall panel. A hanger bracket insert **9300**, shown in FIGS. 177 and 186-188, is secured to a front of the block with a pair of fasteners **9302**. The block **9270** includes a pair of vertically oriented grooves **9272** that are dimensioned and spaced to receive a pair of flanges **9304** extending inwardly from the hanger bracket insert. The body **9306** of the hanger bracket

insert has a substantially similar shape to the hanger bracket, and includes a pair of inwardly facing channels **9308**, which define an outwardly facing channel **9310** therebetween. A plurality of slots **9312** is formed in the outer corners of the hanger bracket insert. The hanger bracket insert further comprises an upper and lower stop flange **9314**, **9316** which engages the channel **300** of the hanger brackets **72** attached to the first and second upper wall panels respectively so as to prevent the adapter block **9270**, with the hanger bracket insert **9300** attached thereto, from being pushed inwardly away from the end of the wall panels during installation. A lower portion of the hanger bracket insert is cut-away and forms an opening **9318** shaped to be disposed over the draw block, while the lower stop flange **9316** extends down behind the draw block. The connector portion of the insert **9258** is disposed in the channel **9310** of the hanger bracket insert.

In alternative embodiment, the second upper wall panel is simply connected to the first upper wall panel with the external draw block and draw rods, and with a pair of locator members **9041**, otherwise referred to as stanchions, disposed between the upper wall panels, as described above.

Referring to FIGS. 189 and 190, an alternative connector post assembly is shown that can be used to interconnect two or more lower wall panels, with one or more upper wall panels connected thereto, in a two-way, three-way or four-way configuration. The connector post assembly includes a lower corner, or connector post **320** and a first and second upper corner or connector post **9400**. This stackable connector post assembly is preferably used to connect one or more stackable wall panel assemblies where pass-through capabilities between adjacent wall panels connected to the corner post assembly are important, e.g., for cables, wires and the like. In addition, the stackable connector post assembly provides the user with greater flexibility in reconfiguring various office spaces in that the various levels of the post can simply be removed rather than having to remove the entire post and replace it with a post of a different height.

A first and second spacer post **9450** are disposed respectively between the lower connector post **320** and the first upper connector post **9400** and between the first and second upper connector posts **9400**. Referring to Figure 191, a first

embodiment of the connector post **9400** has a generally rectangular cross-section defined by four lobes or tubes. Each lobe has a longitudinally extending groove **9404** running along the length of the connector post. The groove **9404** is shaped and configured to receive a portion of a cover member. The lobes **9402** are spaced from each other to form longitudinally extending channels **9406** that are dimensioned to receive a portion of the draw rod **296**. Each lobe **9402** includes a pair of upper and lower outer edges **9408**, **9410**, with the upper edges **9408** being engaged by draw blocks **9230** that also engage the upper edges of the adjacent hanger bracket. The four lobes are connected by a center tube **9413**. A pair of lugs **9412**, **9414** extend inwardly from the tube, with a first lug **9412** having a greater inner diameter than the second lug **9414**.

In an alternative embodiment, best shown in FIG. 192, four lugs **9412**, **9414** extend inwardly from the tube, with pairs of smaller and larger diameter lugs offset from each other respectively.

In yet another alternative embodiment, best shown in FIGS. 223-225 and 227, the upper connector posts **9276** are of the same construction as the lower corner post **320**, as describe above. An upper and lower plate member **9251**, **9253** are recessed in the top and bottom end of the corner post tube, and is preferably disposed in grooves **9255** formed on the channels **333** as the two pieces of the corner tube are brought together. The outer peripheral edge **9257** of the plate forms eight gaps **9259** or opening between the four edges of the plate and the inner surfaces of the eight channels **330**. The plates also can be welded to the tube, or otherwise affixed by methods known in the art. The connector plates are configured with two larger diameter diagonally opposed holes **9261** shaped and dimensioned to allow the draw rods to pass therethrough. The connector plates are further configured with two smaller diameter diagonally opposed holes **9263**, which are threaded and dimensioned to be threadably engaged by the end of the draw rod. The plates are further configured with a centrally located hole **328** configured to engage a light seal post member.

Referring to FIGS. 193 and 194, a first embodiment of a spacer post **9430** includes a body **9432** and a pair of end portions **9434**, with the end portions

separated from the body by an annular shaped stop flange **9436**. Preferably, the spacer post, and its various portions, has a generally cylindrical configuration. The body and end portions each have a pair of longitudinally extending channels **9438** formed along a length thereof on opposite sides thereof. The flanges likewise each have a slot **9440** that is generally aligned with one of the channels. On the opposite side, a pair of vertically aligned openings **9442** are formed in the flanges and are positioned within the channel **9438**.

In an alternative embodiment of the spacer post, shown in FIGS. 195-197, the body **9450** and end portions **9452** are configured as cross-shaped members. The stop flanges **9456, 9458** each have four openings formed therein between the cross-shaped members. A first flange **9456** has four openings **9460, 9456, 9458** each having the same approximate diameter. The second flange **9458** has two larger and two smaller openings **9462, 9460**, with the pairs of larger and smaller openings offset from one another. The larger openings allow the draw rod to extend therethrough.

In yet another alternative embodiment of the spacer post **9273**, shown in FIGS. 223-225, the end portions **9265** of the spacer post are configured as support platforms with a plurality of fingers **9267**, shown as eight, extending upwardly and downwardly from the upper and lower platforms **9265** respectively. Each support platform is provided with diagonally offset larger openings **9269** and diagonally offset smaller openings, with the larger openings **9271** in the upper plate being aligned with the smaller openings in the lower plate.

During installation of the connector post assembly, a spacer post **9430, 9450, 9273** is first connected to a bottom of the first and second upper connector posts **9400** with one or two fasteners **9470**. In the two-holed embodiment, the fastener **9470** is inserted through the slot **9440** or opening **9442** in the upper flange **9436** of the spacer post **9430** and is threadably engaged with the smaller diameter lug **9414** formed in the bottom of the upper connector post. In the four-holed embodiments, the spacer post **9450** is secured to the upper connector post with a pair of fasteners **9470** that extend through the holes **9460** in the flange **9456** or support platform and engage the smaller diameter lugs **9414** formed in the center

tube. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 223-225, the fingers **9267** are further received in the openings **9259** formed between the edges of the connector plate and the inner surface of the connector post channels.

The upper connector post, with the spacer post connected thereto, is then disposed on the lower connector post. Depending on the embodiment being used, one or two draw rods **296** are then inserted through the larger diameter lug(s) **9412** or openings **9261** adjacent the top of the upper corner post. The draw rod(s) **296** extend through the upper connector post and through the spacer post **9430, 9450, 9273** and are threadably engaged with a threaded opening formed in the top of the lower connector post, preferably in a plate secured and recessed in the end thereof. In a first embodiment, the draw rod **296** is received in the channel **9438** formed in the spacer post and extends through the slots **9440** or openings **9442** formed in the flanges. In the other embodiments, the pair of draw rods **296** are disposed in the spaces formed between the adjacent walls of the cross-shaped members forming the body and end portions of the spacer post and extend through the openings **9460, 9462, 9269** formed in the flanges. The draw rods **296** threadably engage a pair of openings formed in the lower connector post.

A second upper connector post is secured to the first upper connector post in a like manner. In particular, draw rod(s) **296** extends through a second upper connector post and a second spacer post **9430, 9450, 9273**, in the channel **9438** or space between the cross-shaped members formed opposite the opening(s) occupied by the fastener(s) **9470** securing the second spacer post to the second upper connector post. The draw rod(s) **296** engage the opening(s) **9414, 9271** opposite the opening(s) **9414, 9269** in the top of the first upper connector post opposite those occupied by the draw rods securing the first upper connector post to the lower connector post.

As shown in FIG. 223, a taller spacer post can be used in a belt-line stackable wall assembly, while a shorter spacer post can be used in a non belt-line stackable wall assembly.

As shown in FIGS. 189 and 190, a light seal **9480**, having a similar outer shape as the connector posts, can be disposed about the spacer posts so as to prevent light from seeping from one side of the wall panel assembly to the other.

Draw blocks engage the upper edges of the first and second connector posts as they connect the connector post assembly to first and second upper wall panels respectively, as discussed above, together with draw rods that are received in part in the channels **9406** formed between the lobes **9402**, or in the channels **333** formed in the connector post. It should be understood that, on those sides to which no wall panels are secured, the connector post assembly can be covered with various cover members as described above.

In yet another embodiment, a corner post **9291** has a height equal to the combined height of the lower and one or more upper wall panels. Referring to FIG. 226, for example, the corner post includes one or more windows formed in the sides thereof that define an edge **9287, 9289** which can be engaged by a draw block secured to an adjacent wall panel. Preferably, at least two and preferably three windows are provided at each level of stackability. For example, an upper window **9281** defines an edge **9287** that is engaged with a draw block engaging the top edge of a hanger bracket secured to a non belt-line lower wall panel. A middle window **9285** defines an edge **9293** that is engaged with a draw block engaging a top edge of a hanger bracket secured to a belt-line wall panel. The lower window **9283** defines an edge **9289** that is engaged with a draw block engaging an even shorter wall panel. The window **9285** is slightly shorter than the other windows since it need only accommodate the lower portion **9223** of draw block **9217**, rather than the entire draw block **9201**.

Referring to FIG. 227, an alternative embodiment of a draw block **7001** includes opposite side flange members **7003** defining a pair of draw surfaces **7005**, preferably formed at an angle of about 80 degrees. The draw block further includes front and back flanges **7007** terminating in an end portion. In operation, the draw surfaces **7005** engage the top edge of the corner post, while the flange **7007** extends into the channel **333**. The draw block is preferably made of steel that is stamped or formed to form the various flanges. In this way, the draw block

can be made inexpensively. Preferably, the hole in the top of the draw block is not threaded, but rather receives the draw rod. However, it should be understood that the hole could be threaded such that the draw block can serve as a lower draw block.

A lower draw block **7021** is shown as including an upwardly extending support flange **7023** having an opening **7029** and a laterally extending base portion **7025** having a vertically extending opening **7031**. A pair of tabs **7027** extend laterally outward from each side of the body portion. The flange **7023** is shaped and dimensioned to be received in the channel **333** formed in the corner post. A fastener secures the flange to the channel, although it should be understood that the draw block could be secured by welding, adhesive and the like. The tabs **7027** are received in openings **7033** formed in opposing corners of the channels **330**. A draw rod **296** has a head engaged with an upper draw block **7001** and extends to and is threadably engaged with the opening **7031** formed in the body portion of the draw block. The upper draw block engages an adjacent stackable panel so as to connect the stackable panel to the corner post. It should be understood that the stackable panels can come in different heights, e.g., 14 inches and 28 inches. Preferably, however, the draw rods used to connect the stackable panels have only one length.

Accordingly, when a taller upper stackable wall panel is secured to an adjacent corner post or a taller wall panel, a lower draw block **7021** is secured to the corner post or taller wall panel, and is subsequently engaged by a draw rod connecting an upper draw block engaging the stackable wall panel and the corner post or taller wall panel and the lower draw block. Alternatively, when a shorter upper stackable wall panel is secured to the corner post or taller wall panel, the draw rod connects the upper draw block **7001** and one of the various draw blocks **9200, 9201, 9217, 9230**, which are engaged between the corner post and the lower wall panel.

Referring to FIGS. 228 and 229, the change-of-height draw block **460** is made of two pieces and includes a U-shaped member **7043** having a pair of hook members **464** formed on opposite side portions thereof. An upper block portion

7041 includes opposite shoulders **7045** that engage the top edge **7047** of the U-shaped member. Crush ribs **7053** are formed on the side of the upper block portion and help secure the member **7043** to the block portion with a friction fit. The block portion includes an opening shaped and dimensioned to receive the draw rod, with a landing **7051** for engaging the head of the draw rod. A recess is formed around the opening and is shaped to receive the draw rod head.

In operation, as shown in FIG. 229, the hook members **464** engage the slots **7061** in the hanger bracket. The draw rod **296** is then inserted through the opening **7049** in the block portion and is threadably engaged with a lower draw block **7021** so as to clamp the block portion to the U-shaped member **7043** and with draw surfaces **7071** formed on the block portion engaging an adjacent wall panel, and in particular, the upper edge of a hanger bracket. The lower draw block **7021** is secured to the hanger bracket with a fastener **7081**, and with the tabs **7027** disposed in opposing slots **7033** formed in the corners of the hanger bracket channels **72**.

The construction of the frame members and panel, as described above, is ideally suited for improved manufacturability of the wall panel. In one embodiment, the method for making each vertical frame member includes providing a core member **28**, a hanger bracket **70** and a pair of sidewall members **34**, each having an edge portion **40** with an outer leg **118** having an outer surface. The hanger bracket **70** is attached to the outer surface **50** of the core member as discussed above.

Referring to FIGS. 50-51, the core member **28** and hanger bracket **70** are placed in a fixture **500**, which has a first surface **502** spaced apart from a second and third surface **504, 505**. The fixture **500** is rotatably attached to supports **506** at each end of the fixture **500**. In this way, fixture surfaces can be provided on opposite sides of the same fixture for different frame members. The fixture is simply rotated so that the surfaces to be employed are accessible to the assembler.

As illustrated in FIG. 51, the core member **28** and hanger bracket **70** are positioned in the fixture such that an outer surface of the hanger bracket engages the first surface **502**. The sidewalls **34** are then inserted into the fixture **500** on

opposite sides of the core member. The ends of the sidewalls and the ends of the core member are positioned relative to each other in the fixture using a locator pin as the outer leg **118** of the edge portions of the two sidewalls engage the second and third surfaces **504, 505** of the fixture respectively. The core member, hanger bracket and sidewalls are clamped together in the fixture using a plurality of clamps **508**. The sidewalls are then attached to the core member with a plurality of fasteners, preferably staples. Alternatively, the sidewalls can also be bonded to the core member using a suitable adhesive, or bonded and mechanically fastened.

It should also be understood by one skilled in the art, that various aspects of the assembly process can be automated. For example, the hand clamps shown in FIG. 51 can be replaced with pneumatically controlled clamps. Similarly, the fastening process can be automated, whereby the application of adhesive and stapling is done automatically.

By using a fixture as just described, the distance between the outer surface of the hanger bracket and the outer leg of each sidewall can be maintained as a relative constant with relatively tight tolerances. Thus, when two panels are installed end-to-end, the gap between adjacent opposing sidewalls will be maintained with tight tolerances so as to provide a uniform appearance when viewing a system of interconnected wall panels. In essence, the gap at each joint between adjacent panels is maintained as a relative constant. Moreover, this method of manufacture ensures that the slotted portion of the hanger bracket is always maintained a constant distance from the outer leg **118** of the sidewall edge portion. Thus, the user is ensured that components can be consistently installed on the hanger bracket without having to force the component past a protruding sidewall.

Another advantage of this method is realized when different thickness fabrics are installed on the panel. Typically, when a thicker fabric is installed on one panel, the fabric fills more of the gap between connected panels, and can therefore interfere with the installation of components on the hanger brackets, as well as creating a displeasing appearance as between adjacent joints. With the current construction, the distance between the first and second and third surfaces

in the fixture can be altered to provide more or less distance between them so as to accommodate thicker or thinner fabrics respectively.

Referring to FIG. 52, a scanner **600** or caliper can be used to measure the thickness of the fabric **130** being installed and provide that data to a computer. The computer **602** employs logic and actuates a servo motor **604** that changes the relative distance between the first and second and third surfaces so as to provide a uniform gap between panels once the fabric is installed. It should be understood that actuators could alternatively be used to adjust the second and third surfaces relative to the first surface. In this way, the second surface could be spaced a greater distance from the first surface than the third surface is from the first surface so as to accommodate two different thickness fabrics on each side of the panel. For example, it may be desirable to employ a heavy thick fabric on the outside wall of a panel system forming a walkway which experiences a lot of abuse, while providing a thinner fabric, for reasons of color selection *etc.*, on the inside wall of the system forming the workspace.

Another advantage is realized by using a wooden core member in each of the frame members in that the sidewalls can be attached extremely fast and inexpensively with staples, rather than by expensive welding or mechanical screw and bolt type fasteners.

The upper and lower frame members are made in a similar manner, except that the first fixture surface **620** engages the core member rather than the hanger bracket as shown in FIGS. 53-54. The sidewall members are installed so that the outer legs **118** engage the second and third fixture surfaces **622, 623** respectively. The bracket and mounting strip are installed on the outer surface of the lower core member with mechanical fasteners. The groove **33** positioned along the bottom of the bottom core member allows space for ends of a tool locator which positions the bracket and mounting strip relative to the bottom of the panel.

A method is also provided to assemble the wall panel. The method includes providing a plurality of fixtures **512** having horizontal surfaces **514** and vertical surfaces **516**. The fixtures **512** are arranged in a rectangular configuration on a bed **522**, as shown in FIGS. 55-56. A pedestal support **524** extends upwardly

from the bed in the middle of the fixture arrangement. Each fixture is provided with a clamp **520**. Adhesive is applied to the inner surface of one of the wall members around its edge. The wall member is then placed on the horizontal surface **514** of the fixtures with the inner surface facing upward. The pedestal support **524** supports the outer surface of the wall member. The four frame members, *i.e.*, the vertical frame members **14** and the upper and lower frame members **16, 18**, are placed in the fixtures such that the sidewalls **34, 36, 38** of each frame engage the fixture surfaces oriented around the panel. The sidewalls of the upper frame member are pinched together and inserted between the upwardly extending sidewalls **68** of the vertical frame members and then released so that the sidewalls overlap. Similarly, the outwardly extending sidewalls **38** of the lower frame member are overlapped with the exposed core of the vertical frame members **550**. The vertical surfaces **516** of the fixture are magnetized with magnets **521** to attract and hold the frame members to the vertical surfaces **516**.

A partition member **140**, with adhesive applied to the mounting flange **142**, is then installed at each end of the panel by bonding the mounting flange to the inner surface **122** of the wall member. The boundary flange **144** extends away from the wall member to form the vertical channel **108**. Because the partition member is preferably made of cardboard, it can be easily installed by bonding rather than be welding or mechanically fastening as would typically be required for metal or wood partitions.

Adhesive is applied to both sides of the honeycomb filler member **150** and it is disposed inside the frame on the inner surface **122** of the wall member **120**. The filler member **150** substantially fills the space between the upper and lower frame members and between the two partition members. In a preferred embodiment, an outlet box **270** is mounted to a hardboard base plate with a fastener. The base plate is adhesively bonded to the inner surface **122** of the wall member. One of a portion of the partition member or filler material is removed to allow the outlet box to be installed on the inside of the frame. The outlet box can be installed between the partition members, or such that one side of the box is aligned with the partition member to thereby provide a wall defining the inner

surface of the vertical channel. The conduit **276** connecting the outlet box to the power system is disposed in the vertical channel and extends through the space between the bottom core member and the vertical core member.

Adhesive is applied around the edges of the inner surface **122** of the second wall member. The wall member **120** is positioned in the recess formed on a second side of the frame by the edge portions of the sidewalls. When an outlet box has been installed on the first wall member, a hole is cut in the second wall member so as to be substantially aligned with the outlet box once the second wall member is installed. The two wall members and frame are clamped together and to the fixtures. A staple gun, preferably a dual action staple gun **640** accessing both sides of the panel simultaneously, as shown in FIG. 56, is used to mechanically fasten the two wall members to the four frame members, and in particular, to staple through the wall member and sidewall member and into the core member. Fasteners are also installed in the overlapping portions of the upwardly extending vertical sidewalls, the sidewalls of the upper frame member and the wall member, as described above. As described above, it should be understood that various aspects of this assembly process could be automated. For example, the clamping could be pneumatically controlled, and the positioning of the wall members, filler member, partition members and frame members could be automated.

Because the core members are preferably made out of wood, the wall members can be easily and cheaply secured to the frame. This construction avoids the use of expensive and time consuming welding operations and/or the use of expensive screw and bolt type fasteners.

The support leg is installed by press fitting the upper portion of the leg into the opening between the bracket and core member. The foot member is attached to the leg member.

The barrier sheet is disposed on both sides of the wall panel, and is either adhesively or mechanically attached to the wall member or the frame members. Alternatively, the barrier sheet can be wrapped around the edge portions of the

sidewall members underneath the decorative sheet, which secures the barrier sheet to the wall panel, as shown in FIG. 47A.

Next, the decorative sheets are installed by disposing a sheet on each side of the panel and attaching the strip to the edge portion of each sidewall as described above, including the steps of tucking the excess fabric corner patch located at the corners into the edge portion channel and inserting a flexible corner block into each corner to secure the fabric in the channel.

It should be understood that all of the aforementioned steps of manufacture can be interchanged without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. As such, it is intended that the foregoing order of steps be regarded as illustrative rather than limiting.

Additional steps can be included to accessorize the panel. For example, a top cap typically is installed on each panel. In addition, the power distribution system can be installed by attaching the power distribution server, including the receptacle modules and harnesses, to the bracket on the bottom of the lower frame member. In addition, the base cover can be installed on the mounting strip to conceal and protect the power distribution system. The base cover is installed by securing the two sidewalls to the mounting strip attached to the bottom of the lower frame member.

In another aspect of assembly, a system is provided for assembling the core assembly **800** component shown in FIGS. 60 and 62 and the wall member **920** components shown in FIGS. 61 and 62 to form a wall panel, as shown in FIGS. 62 and 103. First, the top channel member **940** is attached to the upper horizontal frame member **816**. The core assembly, with the attached top channel member, is then transported to a station where a pair of hanger brackets **70** are attached to the core assembly; one to each vertical side frame member **814**.

It should be understood that the term "core assembly," as used herein, refers generally to an internal element of a wall panel that supports or is connected to at least one outer wall member. For example, the core assembly may include, but is not limited to, the constructions disclosed herein, including for example a frame having inner wall members attached thereto and a filler member. The core

assembly may further include hanger brackets and a top channel. Alternatively, for the sake of the centering aspect described herein below, the core assembly may be comprised of a solid component, such as wood, or could be made of other materials, such as metal or plastic, including for example, a metal frame and/or wall members. It should also be understood that the term "core assembly" is also meant to encompass a single integral component, including for example, a single block of wood, notwithstanding the use of the term "assembly" in conjunction with the term "core."

In the exemplary embodiment, the core assembly **800**, including the attached top channel member **940** and hanger brackets **70**, is transported to a machine having at least a pair of fences driven by a pair of rack and pinion mechanism as shown in FIGS. 104-106 and 116-118. The core assembly **800** enters the machine leading with the top channel member **940** as it is carried by a pair of drive belts **1302** that run the longitudinal length of the machine and which are driven by a motor **1304**. Preferably, the belts are V-belts that ride on pulleys. A referencing device **1306** includes two cylinders **1308, 1310** and a link member **1312**. Preferably, the cylinders are air or gas driven (i.e., pneumatic) which are relatively fast and clean, although it should be understood that hydraulics could also work. In addition, mechanical linkages, including for example drive belts and the like, could also be provided to drive the link member.

The first cylinder **1308** is pivotally attached to a frame **1300** at horizontal axis **1316**. A suitable cylinder is the cylinder 'A' Series Model #P3AM-0611C-CAA2 manufactured by NUMATICS. An extensible shaft **1314** extends from the first cylinder and is pivotally attached to the link, which is also pivotally attached to the frame at axis **1320**. A support bracket **1322** is mounted to the link member. The second cylinder **1310** is mounted to the support bracket, and includes an extensible shaft having a locator member **1324** attached to the end of the shaft. A suitable cylinder is the cylinder model #F0311.24-M3 manufactured by BIMBA. The locator member **1324** includes a C-shaped channel member **1326** and a referencing block **1328** mounted inside the channel member **1326**.

In operation, as shown in FIG. 105, the referencing device **1306** is moveable between a referencing position, where the device engages the core assembly, and a stored position, where the referencing device is moved below the plane of the upper belt surface of the belts **1302**, which support the core assembly. The belts **1302** transport the core assembly out of the machine without interference from the referencing device when it is pivoted to the stored position. In one embodiment, the belts can transport the core assembly into and out of the machine at speeds of about 100 ft/min. In operation, the cylinder **1308** is actuated to retract shaft **1314** which rotates the link member **1312** counter clockwise about axis **1320**, with reference to FIG. 105. As the link member **1312** is rotated about axis **1320**, the support bracket, cylinder **1310** and locator member **1324** are pivoted from a vertical stored orientation (with the locator member facing upwardly) below the upper surface of the belts **1302** to a horizontal referencing orientation such that the channel member **1326** and referencing block **1328** are open to and face the incoming top channel member **940** of the core assembly as the core assembly is transported along the machine on belts **1302**. The cylinder **1310** is actuated to extend the channel member and referencing block to engage the top channel member **940** of the core assembly. In particular, the referencing block engages the upper surface of the ridges **944** formed along the top channel member **940** while the channel member **1326**, which is dimensioned to receive the top channel member **940**, prevents the sidewalls of the top channel member **940** from spreading apart as the core assembly, and in particular, the ridges **944**, are butted up against the reference block. In this way, the position of the core assembly from top to bottom in the machine is referenced for further operation, whereby successive core assemblies will have the same positioning of locator openings. One should understand that other referencing surfaces, or contacts, could also be used. For example, a referencing device could be provided to engage the bottom of the top channel member, or the outer most part of the sidewalls thereof.

After, or at the same time, the core assembly is referenced by the referencing device **1306**, the fences **1340** are moved to center the core assembly in the machine whereinafter the locator holes are drilled and/or routed through the

core assembly **800** adjacent the top and bottom of the core assembly along the centerline thereof. In particular, a pair of pinion gears **1350**, each having a vertical axis of rotation, each engage a pair of parallel racks **1352** extending along opposite sides of the pinion gear. A suitable pinion gear is the model #NSS8P44 spur gear manufactured by Browning. The fences **1340** are attached to one corresponding rack **1352** on each end of the machine and are supported on linear bearings **1370** along each end. A suitable rack is the gear rack model #4NSR8X1¼X48 manufactured by Browning, while a suitable linear bearing is the combination of a pillow block (model #PB-24-OPN) and rail assembly (model #SRA-24) available from Thompson. Each fence includes a plurality of laterally opening C-shaped brackets **1354** that support the core assembly along its sides. Each bracket is shaped to receive the core assembly, including the hanger brackets attached therealong. The brackets **1354** are moveably secured to a track running longitudinally along the length of the fence.

In one mode of operation, one of the fences **1340** is pushed inwardly as it is supported by the bearings **1370** as the core assembly is situated on the locator member **1324**. As the fence is pushed inwardly, the racks **1352**, attached at opposite ends of the fence being actuated, rotate the pinion gear **1350** so as to simultaneously move the other pair of racks and attached fence on the opposite side of the core assembly. In this way, the core assembly is engaged on both sides by the fences, with both fences moving toward each other at equal rates and distances so as to center the core assembly in the machine. The actuated fence can be pushed inwardly by hand, or can be acted upon by a cylinder or other actuating device as explained below. Alternatively, the pinion gear can be actuated, by way of a belt, chain or hand tool, so as to simultaneously move both racks, and attached fences, to center the core assembly in the machine.

Referring to FIGS. 116-117, on one end of the machine, a gear **1360** is connected to the pinion gear **1350** positioned at that end with a shaft **1362**. The gear **1360** is then connected to another gear **1364** with a belt **1366**. The gear **1364** is attached to a shaft extending from an encoder **1368**, or controller/sensor. As the fences move inwardly and the pinion gear **1350** rotates, the gear **1360** rotates the

gear **1364** and spins the encoder **1368**. The encoder can be programmed, or be connected to a computer, so as to allow a tool component to be activated for operation on the core assembly only if the encoder registers a rotation of the gear **1364** corresponding to a range of acceptable core assembly widths. In essence, the encoder detects whether the core assembly is too wide, or not wide enough, and prevents the tool component from being activated if the core assembly falls outside the range. The encoder, or computer, can also be programmed for several different ranges corresponding to various core assembly widths. One suitable encoder is an Allen-Bradley encoder model #845TK-F2500-25.

In addition to the movement of the fences being controlled by the corresponding movement of the racks attached to each end thereof, the machine can also be configured with a pair of shafts **1370** that are located beneath the fences and extend longitudinally along the length of the machine, as best shown in FIGS. 105 and 106. The shafts **1370** are rotatably supported by a pair of brackets **1372** that extend downwardly from the fence. A gear **1374** is attached to each end of each shaft. The gear meshes with a rack **1376** that is fixedly attached to each end of the frame, preferably with a plurality of bolts or like fasteners. A suitable rack and gear arrangement includes a gear rack model #6NSR8X1¼X36 and spur gear model #NSS8H32, both manufactured by Browning. In operation, the shafts **1370** are rotated so as to move the fences **1340** inwardly as the gears **1374** mesh with the racks **1376**. In this way, the shafts **1370** facilitate the centering of the core assembly while also keeping the core assembly square in the machine.

In one embodiment, the shafts **1370** can also be actuated to move the fences so as to center the core assembly in the machine. In particular, as shown in FIG. 106, a shaft brake **1378** is disposed around each shaft adjacent one end of the machine. The shaft brakes **1378** are pivoted by a cylinder **1380** that is pivotably secured to the fence. The shaft brake **1378** is actuated to clamp onto the shaft **1370**. The cylinder **1380** is then extended or retracted so as to rotate the shaft brake and shaft, which in turn moves each of the fences toward or away from each other as explained above. However, it should be understood that the shafts **1370** can be used without the shaft brakes so as to simply ensure that each end of the

fence is moved the same amount at the same time so as to keep the core assembly square in the machine.

Referring to FIGS. 105-107, a plurality of tool components, shown as three routers **1390, 1392, 1394** are suspended from a framework above the core assembly. It should be understood that other tool components could be provided to operate on the core assembly when centered in the machine, such as various staple guns, drills, routers, jigs, and the like, and the term tool component is not limited to the disclosed router. The first router **1390** is used with every core assembly and is programmed to make a single, circular locator opening through the core assembly, including through each of the inner wall members attached to the frame, at a predetermined distance from the top of the core assembly, as determined by the distance between the router bit, or drill bit, and the locating member **1324**. The second and third routers **1392, 1394** are programmed to form a machine direction slot through the core assembly. As such, the second and third routers are moveably mounted to the frame, and are actuated by the piston assemblies **1396**, while the first router is fixedly mounted thereto. Only one of the second and third routers is used at a time, with the second router **1392** being used for shorter core assemblies, and the third router **1394** being used with longer core assemblies. A suitable router for use as the first, second and/or third router is a Porter Cables Model #6902 (23,000 rpm). Preferably, the router bits are ½ inch carbide. The routers are oriented along the centerline of the core assembly and are actuated to penetrate the core assembly after the core assembly has been centered in the machine. After the locator hole and slot are formed, the core assembly is released as the referencing device pivots out of the way into the stored position and is thereafter transported by the belts **1302** to the next station where it is ready for mating with the wall members **920**.

Referring to FIG. 61, the assembly of the wall member involves first positioning the wall member **920** over a piece of decorative sheet **930** and barrier sheet **530**. The plurality of strip members **824** are positioned around the periphery of the wall member. The decorative sheet **930** is stretched from the top and bottom of the wall member and attached to the wall member and strip members

along the top and bottom of the wall member. The decorative sheet is then stretched from each side of the wall member and again attached to the wall member and strip members along the sides of the wall member. It should be understood that the order of stretching the decorative sheet from the top and bottom and from each side can be reversed, or can be done simultaneously. After the decorative sheet and strip members are attached, any excess decorative sheet material that may be gathered at the corners is trimmed, folded and secured to the wall member, preferably with staples or like fasteners.

The wall member **920** is then transported to a locator member attachment machine that has many features and parts similar to the router machine. Those parts and features are referenced by the same reference numbers. In essence, both the router machine and locator member attachment machine have the same bed for moving the wall panel components, including the core assembly and wall member, and centering those components for further operations thereto. In particular, and referring to FIGS. 107-108, the locator member attachment machine includes a pair of rack and pinion mechanisms **1350, 1352** and fences **1340** that center the wall member in the machine as described above with respect to the core assembly in the router machine. A referencing device includes a cylinder **1308** pivotally connected to the frame **1300** about axis **1316** and to a link **1312**, which is also pivotally connected to the frame about axis **1320**. A referencing block **1428** is mounted to the link **1312**, such that when the link is pivoted from the stored position beneath the upper surface of the belts **1302** to the referencing position, it is in position to engage the top edge of the wall panel as it is transported by the belts **1302**.

Referring to FIGS. 108 and 109, another embodiment for moving the fences is shown. It should be understood that this embodiment would also work with the fences on the router machine, and conversely, the devices and methodologies for moving the fences of the router machine would also work with the fences on the locator member attachment machine. In particular, a cylinder **1402**, and preferably a pneumatic cylinder, is mounted to the frame. A suitable cylinder is the cylinder model #5024-DXP manufactured by BIMBA. A rod **1404**

extends from the cylinder and is attached to a bracket **1406** extending downwardly from one of the fences, as shown in FIGS. 108 and 109. The cylinder **1402** can be actuated to move the rod laterally so as to move the attached fence inwardly or outwardly. As the fence **1340** is moved, it causes the pinion gears **1350** on the opposite ends of the machine to move, by way of the attached racks **1352**, so as to thereby cause the other fence to move a corresponding amount by way of its attached racks **1352**. In addition, the fences each include a shaft **1370** having a pair of gears **1374** that engage a rack **1376** on each end of the frame so as to keep the fences, and wall member engaged thereby, square in the machine. As shown in FIG. 109, the fences **1340** each include a plurality of C-shaped bracket **1454** shaped to receive the wall member therein. Again, the brackets **1454** are moveably mounted on a track that extends along the length of the fence.

Referring to FIGS. 108 and 109, a plurality of tool components, shown as two locator member dispensers **1500**, are suspended from a framework over the wall member. The first dispenser is preferably fixed, while the second dispenser can be moved between a plurality of positions. Each locator member dispenser **1500** positions a locator member **1234** over the wall panel. The position of each locator member is programmed to correspond to the location of the locator openings, including the circular hole or slot, positioned in the core assembly.

In particular, and referring to FIGS. 110-112, the dispenser **1500** includes a locator member magazine **1502** having a tray with a horizontal holding portion **1504** and an angled portion **1506** extending upwardly from the horizontal portion. The tray is shaped to slidably hold a plurality of locator members **1234**. A pair of cylinders **1508**, **1510** each having a pin **1512**, **1514** can be successively operated to permit one locator member to slide from the angled portion to the horizontal portion. In particular, the lower cylinder **1508** is actuated to retract the pin **1512** so as to allow the locator member, which was retained thereby, to slide down onto the horizontal holding portion **1504**. The upper cylinder **1510** is then actuated to retract the pin **1514** so as to permit another locator member to move into position against the lower pin **1512**, which is extended to stop the locator member.

An arm member **1516** is pivotally about axis **1517** is moved over the locator member positioned in the horizontal portion of the tray. The arm includes and end portion **1520** that has a recess **1518** shaped to receive the locator member **1234**. The arm is displaced over the locator member while a vacuum is applied. The arm **1516** is then pivoted outwardly about axis **1517** to position the locator member along the centerline of the wall member. A pair of staple guns **1522** are then successively actuated to secure the base portion **1236** of the locator member to the wall member with a pair of flaring staples, whose ends flare out in the wall member as they penetrate the member. The staple guns **1522** are moveable in the lateral cross-machine direction when actuated by a pair of actuators **1528**. A suitable actuator is the series SD slide model # SDC23x1-1/2xM-J2-AR-AE, manufactured by PHD. In this way, the staple guns can be successively moved into place to attach the locator member. An actuator **1529** is also provided to control the vertical position of the staple guns. Similarly, an actuator **1531** controls the vertical position of the arm **1516** and end portion **1517**. As shown in FIG. 111, the dispenser includes a guide **1551** that slideably engages a track **1553** that runs along the length of a longitudinally extending frame member **1555**. The dispenser **1500** also includes a lock pin **1557** that can be retracted and extended to engage a plurality of recesses **1559** in the track **1553**. In operation, the lock pin **1557** is retracted from one of the recesses so that the dispenser **1500** can be slid along the track **1553** to a new position where the lock pin **1557** can be extended to engage a new recess in the track so as to lock the dispenser in position for a subsequent operation. One of skill in the art should understand that the positioning of the lock pin and recess could be interchanged, with the lock pin located on the track, or frame member, and the recess located on the dispenser.

As with the routers, preferably only two dispensers are used with any one panel, depending on the size of the panel. However, it should be understood that additional dispensers and routers can be provided to provide a plurality of locator members and openings numbering greater than two.

The locations of the locator members are determined by the distance between the end portion **1520** of the arm and the reference block **1428** that

engages the top edge of the wall member. This distance is programmed to correspond to the position of the locator openings formed in the core assembly. After the locator members are secured to the wall member, preferably along the centerline of the wall member, the wall member is ready for mating with the core assembly and can be carried from the machine by the belts.

One of skill in the art should understand that, in an alternative embodiment, the position of the locator members and openings could be reversed, with the locator members attached to opposite sides of the core assembly, and with the locator openings formed in the wall member, but preferably not passing all of the way therethrough. The preferred construction is with the locator openings in the core assembly, however, since only one drilling, or routing, operation need be made, as opposed to separately drilling, or routing, each of the wall members. Moreover, the concern with penetrating the entire thickness of the wall member is eliminated, although the locator opening could be made all of the way through the wall member if necessary or desired.

At this stage, hot melt adhesive is applied to one or both of the wall members **920** and/or the outer surface of the wall member **820** of the core assembly and the locator members **1234** are inserted in the locator holes **1230**, **1232**. In addition, mechanical fasteners, such as staples and the like, can be used to secure the wall member to the core assembly. In this way, the wall members **920** are centered on the core assembly so as to provide an equal overhang along both sides of the panel, which thereby provides for equal exposure to the hanger brackets and maintains equal gaps between adjacent panels installed end to end.

After the wall members are located on the core assembly, the completed wall panel is passed through a pinch roll to firmly bond the wall members to the core assembly. The wall panel is thereafter transferred to a press conveyor **1600**, shown in FIGS. 113-115, which is approximately 17 feet in length. The press conveyor includes a belt **1602**, preferably about 5-6 feet wide, that carries and moves the wall panel though the press conveyor. The belt preferably travels at a rate of about 4 ft/min. A second belt **1606** is welded, or vulcanized along the

underside of the length of the belt **1602**. As shown in FIG. 130, the belt **1606**, which is preferably a V-belt, rides in a longitudinally extending (machine direction) groove **1608** formed in the bed **1620** of the machine to keep the belt **1602** centered and tracking on the machine. The belt **1602** is supported by the bed and is driven by a drive roller **1622**. The belt is also supported by roller **1634** on the opposite end of the machine. The bed and frame are supported by four legs **1640**, which are height adjustable. In addition, a series of rollers **1630** underlie the belt to maintain the tension thereof. The drive roller is driven, with a belt or chain **1624**, by a motor **1626**.

A plurality of gravity rollers **1604** engage the upper wall member of the wall panel and apply a load thereto by way of their weight being supported by the wall panel. Each roller **1604** is moveably supported along both ends by a C-shaped bracket **1621** that is slideably supported on a vertically oriented post **1641** mounted in a side frame member **1610**, which is configured as an outwardly opening channel. Alternatively, the ends of the rollers can be disposed in vertically oriented slots formed in the side frame member. Lateral supports **1636** interconnect the side frame members **1610**. The rollers are preferably steel. In a preferred embodiment, the bottom surface of the rollers are positioned just slightly below the plane formed by the upper surface of the wall panel, such that as the wall panel is introduced into the press conveyor, the crown on the rollers **1604** allows the rollers to ride up over the edge of the wall panel and be supported thereon. For example, in one embodiment, the rollers are positioned at about 2 and 7/8 inches above the belt **1602**, have a diameter of about 2 and ½ inches and are positioned in a spaced apart and substantially parallel relationship with a successive distance between each other of about 6 inches from center to center. The press conveyor applies a load by way of the weight of the rollers, which are about 30 lbs. in an exemplary embodiment, to the wall panel as it is moved to a next station. In addition, a spring **1651** is disposed around each post **1641** between the upper flange of the frame member **1610** and the top of the C-shaped bracket **1621**. The springs **1651** bias the roller against the wall panel as it travels along the length of the press conveyor. The applied load prevents the wall members from

peeling back from the core after the wall panel leaves the pinch roll while the adhesive or bonding agent sets up. The press conveyor, by virtue of its length, can carry two or more wall panels at a time, depending on their length.

When assembled in a system of panels, the horizontal channel formed along the top and bottom of the panels provides the user with an ideal and easy to access space for storing and routing cables and wires, such as communication and data lines. Moreover, the vertical channels in each panel allow the user to easily rout wires and cables from the top of the panel to the bottom. In addition, the vertical channels provide a ready-made space for routing electrical conduit from the outlet mounted in the panel to the base of the panel and the attached power distribution system.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. As such, it is intended that the foregoing detailed description be regarded as illustrative rather than limiting and that it is the appended claims, including all equivalents thereof, which are intended to define the scope of the invention.